

APPLIED SCIENCE READING ROOM

# THE *Country* GUIDE

119  
810

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In this issue . . .

- Cut Chore Time
- Versatile Building
- Tomorrow's Fashions

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA  
OCT 19 1960



# *That Old Time Flavour GETS BETTER EVERY DAY*

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# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating *The Nor-West Farmer* and *Farm and Home*  
CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

## In This Issue



George Godel

EAST OR WEST, it's the same story. They're finding better ways to do things on the farm. George Godel has sparked a trend in the Athabasca country to a "Versatile Farm Building" (page 17), and engineers like Ross Milne of Ontario are helping to "Cut Chore Time" (page 13).

WHEAT ACREAGE MUST DROP, writes Ralph Hedlin, who gives his reasons for this proposition in an analysis of wheat marketing prospects for the 1960's on page 14.

A SUMMER ACTIVITY PROGRAM for one farm family grew into a flourishing four-week school. See the story of Strathmere Farm, host to 85 paying students, on page 65.

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COVER: Fall tints and a well-kept church contrast with a somber background at this Indian village in B.C.—Donovan Clemson photo.

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# Editorials

## At the Transportation Hearings

A PLAN was proposed to Canada's Royal Commission on Transportation last December by the railways to have the Federal Government offset by way of a subsidy alleged annual losses incurred by them in the movement of export grain and grain products under the statutory Crow's Nest Pass rates, and at the same time to continue the existing level of freight charges to western farmers. In support of these proposals the railways produced a 1958 cost study on moving western export grain which set their annual losses for that year at \$70.5 million. Appearing before the Commission in January, CPR President N. R. Crump said that a remedy to the problem of fixed statutory freight rates on western export grain "is basic to a solution of problems relating to railway transportation in Canada." In fact, the railways have attempted to make these rates the principal, if not the exclusive subject of study by the Commission.

The folly, unfairness and danger of the railways' approach to their problems was clearly revealed by the United Grain Growers Limited, as the Commission resumed its hearings in September. While we intend to give a more detailed account of the Company's submission in later issues, there are three aspects of the subject with which it dealt that should be brought to our readers' attention at this time.

**F**IRST and foremost, the presentation was most effective in placing the controversial question of grain freight rates in proper perspective. The railways would have the country believe that if the statutory grain rate question was resolved to their satisfaction, it would go a long way toward the ultimate solution of their problems. As the United Grain Growers president, J. E. Brownlee, Q.C., pointed out, there are primary problems faced by the railways much more serious and significant than the consideration of any one commodity rate. Such problems mainly stem from the revolution in the transportation of persons and goods due to the developing and expanding use of automobile, truck, airplane and pipeline. The problems include, and are made more complicated and difficult by, the competitive nature of the railway service, the fact that this competition exists between private and public ownership, and, finally by the vast and geographic nature of our country.

The facts are these: The revolution in transportation has resulted in a serious decline in railway passenger and freight traffic, and subsequent railway losses in revenues and earnings. Competition divides a great deal of business between the two Canadian railways that could be more cheaply handled by one of them. Such competition between railways, part of the Canadian tradition and deliberately encouraged, may now have become unnecessary because of the growth of alternative methods of transportation. As the submission points out, it is only in North America that competing railways continue to exist. Elsewhere in the world the railways are monopolies of the government. Moreover, there is no geographic area in Canada in which the railways operate that does not create some major difficulty for them. Obviously, the difficulties and disabilities of the railways arise from many different causes. Surely, the solutions must be sought, not by a rigorous investigation into the freight structure of one commodity, but in a much more comprehensive study of the transportation problems as a whole.

The second point to be made is that the UGG has seriously challenged the validity,

and hence the value of the cost figures on the movement of grain upon which the railways' case for a Federal subsidy is based. According to the submission, the cost figures do not show the actual cost of moving grain. Instead, they seem to indicate that such cost cannot be definitely determined; that railway costs are mainly joint costs; that apportionment of joint costs to particular segments of traffic is arbitrary; and, that attempts at such apportionment have only limited value.

This is a highly complex accounting problem, but here are a few examples of the apparent fallacies that were revealed in the cost figures:

1. They imply that the less grain the railways haul, the better off they would be and the more grain they handle the worse their position. This contradicts both natural expectations and the published reports of railway earnings of past years.

2. The cost studies attribute to grain a share of "traffic expenses," which by definition include expenses incurred to obtain new business. Such expenses are not necessary and are probably non-existent so far as grain is concerned.

3. The alleged costs of grain movement include a share of the calculated return on both ordinary stocks and retained earnings at the excessively high rate of 9.25 per cent.

4. Income tax in the amount of \$15 million is classified as a cost of moving grain in the studies. This is indeed surprising in view of the railways' claims as to the financial results

of moving grain, which could not possibly result in the attraction of income tax. It is particularly bewildering in the case of the CNR which, although liable to income tax, has not had taxable income.

**T**HE third point which has been so well made in the UGG presentation is the need to recognize the dangerous nature of the railways' proposals for the future. We made reference to this briefly in our editorial column last December, and we believe it needs repeating because we have heard many farmers ask the question: "Why should we be concerned if the Crow's Nest Pass rates are increased by 100 per cent, so long as the Government assures us that it will stand good for the costs over and above what we already pay?"

There are very good reasons for concern. The Commission has been asked by the railways to recommend a new freight rate for grain—a rate double the present one. If made and adopted, the recommendation would require action by Parliament not only in the first instance, but also by repeated votes of funds. Each such occasion would give rise to a reproach against grain producers of the Prairies, and each would bring into jeopardy the freight rate level essential to the grain growing industry of the West. The subsidy involved would be said to be for the benefit of grain producers, but would not be payable to them. In the guise of a subsidy to producers, it would, in fact, be a subsidy to the railways. Governments change, and under such a scheme the freight rates could rise and the subsidy be lowered or eliminated. Farm people should be on guard against being lulled into any false sense of security by such maneuvering on the part of the railways, and by the promises of an existing Government. The statutory freight rates on grain must be maintained, and those whose interests are so much at stake must say so. V

## Market Intelligence

**F**OREIGN trade has been the subject of several editorials on this page in the past 2 years. We have pointed up the need for Canada to be on the alert to the marked changes in international trading relationships, so that our own trade policies and practices can be adjusted to meet new situations. We have warned against the absurdity of Canada—the fourth largest trading nation in the world—adopting protectionist attitudes at a time when other important trading nations are forming themselves into trading blocs to obtain economic, trade and other advantages. And, more particularly, we have repeatedly emphasized the dependence of Canadian agriculture on a healthy and expanding export market. Recognizing that between 25 and 35 per cent of our total agricultural production is exported year in and year out, and that such exports represent about 20 per cent of Canada's total export trade, we have recommended aggressive selling policies and trade programs in order to maintain existing markets for our produce, and with the intention of expanding export markets whenever and wherever possible.

It is most encouraging, therefore, to learn of several recent actions by both governments and industry to improve Canada's trade position. Three such developments relate directly to agriculture.

From Ontario, the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, along with several departmental officials and a representative group of commodity specialists, set out for Europe last month for the purpose of surveying British and other foreign markets with the idea of increasing exports of farm products and determining the preferences of overseas consumers. Mr. Goodfellow plans to follow up the trade mission with a farm marketing conference in Toronto after his return. These are both con-

structive steps which will bring future benefits to farmers in Ontario and perhaps in other provinces as well.

From Ottawa another food mission has been despatched to the United Kingdom. This one was organized by the Canada Department of Trade and Commerce and consists of representatives of the fish and food processing industries. The objective of this national mission, not unlike that of its Ontario counterpart, is to explore the possibilities of expanding our exports of fish and processed foods.

The third piece of encouraging news is the announcement that the Canadian Wheat Board is opening a sales office in Tokyo, Japan, to provide closer and constant contacts with the import trade in that country and other grain markets in the Far East. We remarked on the need for such action in our April issue. Japan is currently our second best customer for wheat and has been a substantial buyer of our barley and oilseeds. Other competing countries for the Far Eastern market have established sales offices in Japan. The opening of a Canadian office is obviously a desirable and necessary move. We hope it will be but the first of many made by the Wheat Board in an effort to increase grain marketings.

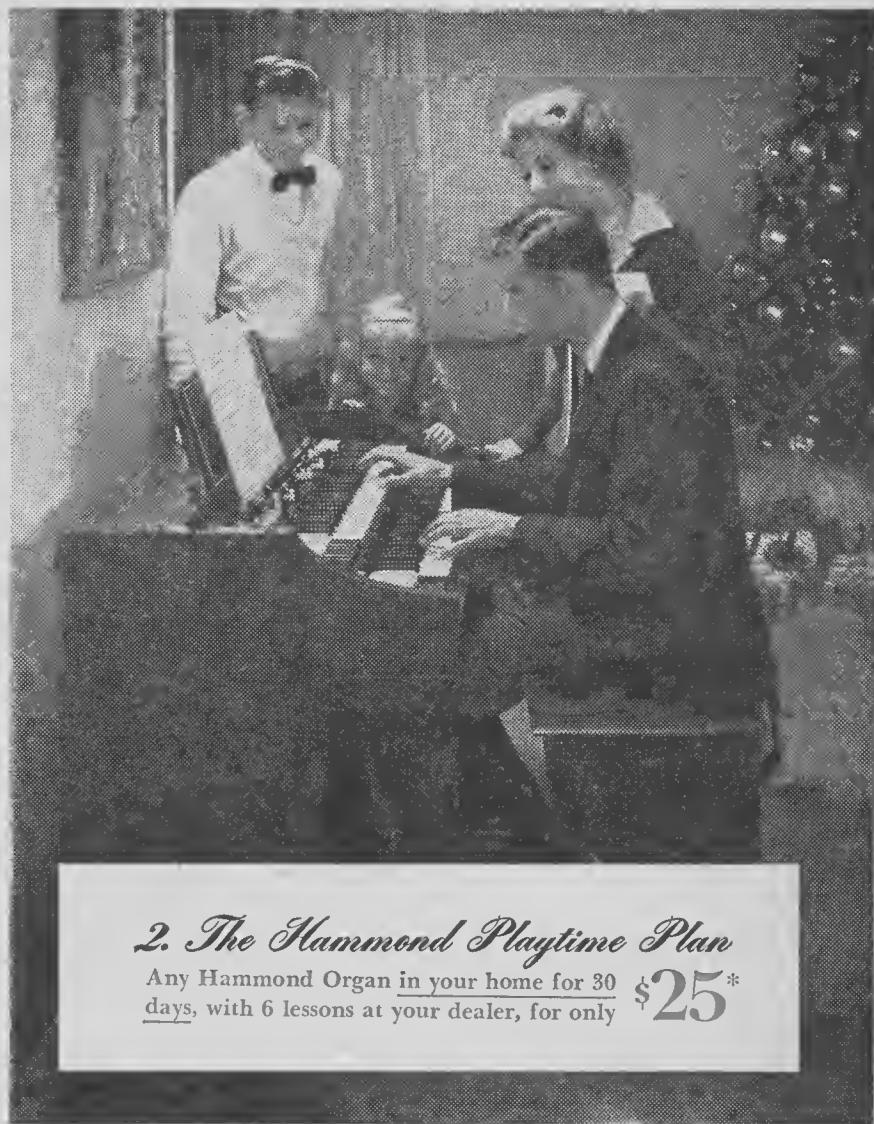
Each of these developments are steps in the right direction, and those who are responsible for them are to be commended. We trust this is only the beginning of what will become a widespread and vigorous attempt to capture a greater part of the export market for Canadian farm products. New markets and new demands can be established and developed the world over, if the effort is made and if we offer quality products at competitive prices. Let us never forget for a moment that the well-being of the Canadian people will depend in the future, as it has in the past, upon our strength as an exporting nation. Agriculture has a significant contribution to make in this respect. V

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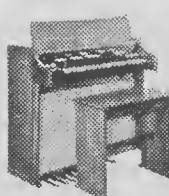
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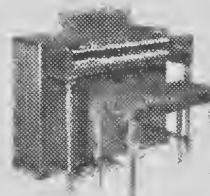
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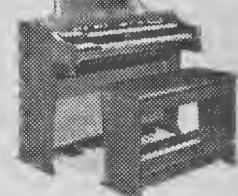
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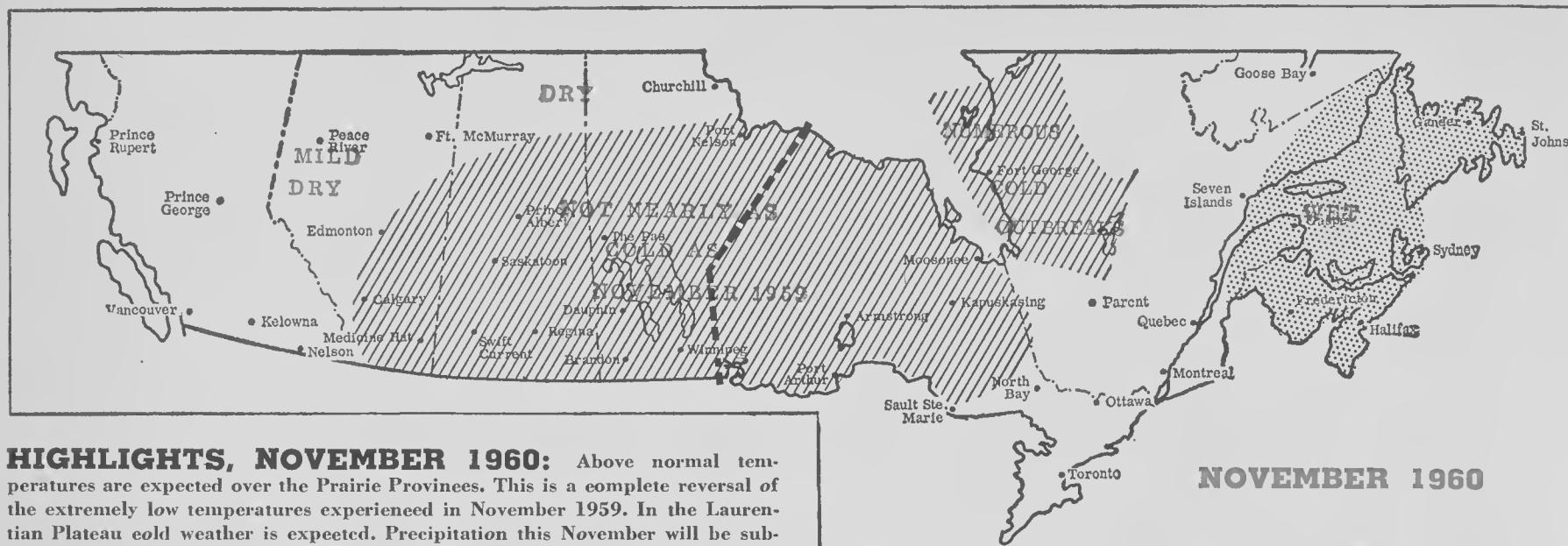
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# Weather Forecast

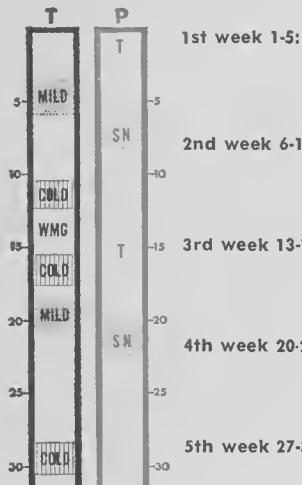
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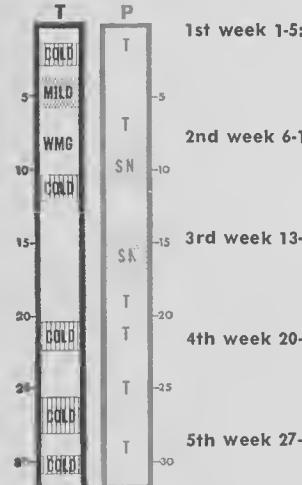
**HIGHLIGHTS, NOVEMBER 1960:** Above normal temperatures are expected over the Prairie Provinces. This is a complete reversal of the extremely low temperatures experienced in November 1959. In the Laurentian Plateau cold weather is expected. Precipitation this November will be sub-normal nearly everywhere with the exception of the eastern seaboard area.

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

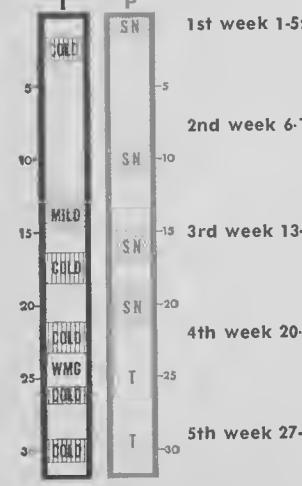
## Alberta



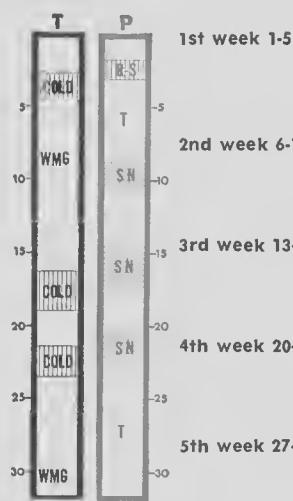
## Saskatchewan



## Manitoba



T=Threatening



## Ontario

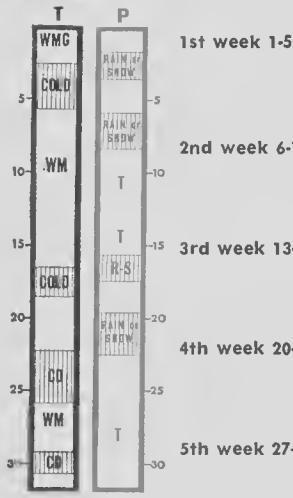
Rising temperatures on 1st, when a system will move into western Ontario, bringing snow and/or rain to most of province on 2nd. Cold weather about 3rd and lasting through week.

Cloudy weather principally around Lakes area near 6th; nothing important farther north. Southwest winds will bring warming on 9th, but another storm will move into Lake Superior region by 10th.

This week should start off mostly fair, but stormy and windy conditions are likely 15th-16th—most important in Lake Huron area. Cold weather will prevail the balance of the week.

Temperatures will be moderating the 20th, but look for another storm to pass through the lower half of the province 21st-22nd. Period of 24th-26th is expected to be mostly fair.

A few flurries likely near 27th; otherwise last few days of November will be relatively quiet.



## Quebec

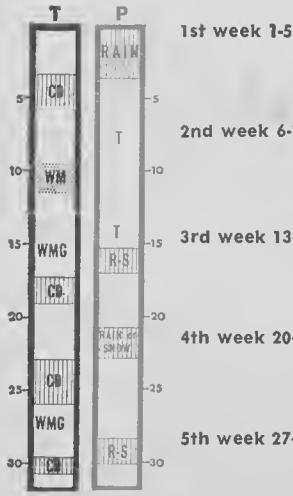
Fair weather and warming conditions around 1st, but a system moving into region around 2nd will bring rain and snow. Cold weather will follow with readings into low teens in north.

Stormy weather through Great Lakes region and into lower Quebec 6th-7th. Light flurries still occurring around 8th in central regions, but mostly fair 8th and 9th, with warming by 10th.

Nothing unusual early in week. Weak front around 14th, but precipitation, if any, fairly far north. Stormy from Lake Huron to Upper St. Lawrence area by 16th and 17th. Cold on 17th and 18th.

Stormy and unsettled conditions will characterize the beginning of this week, with improving conditions by the 23rd or 24th. Mornings will be quite cold. Skies will be generally fair.

Few flurries near Lake Erie region around 28th. Temperatures will continue to be cold.



## Atlantic Provinces

Expect rainy and cloudy conditions to predominate in this region during the first few days of November; then some cold air will move in around the 5th and 6th.

Cold will moderate rapidly by 7th. Some precipitation along coastal region near 6th or 7th. By 10th, warming conditions will be evident, making for relatively pleasant conditions outdoors.

Briefly cooler around 13th; but coldest air will push into area around 18th. More moderate near 15th and 16th. Threatening skies around 14th, with important precipitation in area by 16th or 17th.

Light precipitation around 20th; temporary improvement around 21st, but stormy again near 22nd. Week will be cold. Temperatures near zero in parts of interior on occasions, 20-30° along coast.

Further storminess 28th and 29th with more precipitation in Newfoundland. Cold by 30th. V

T=Threatening

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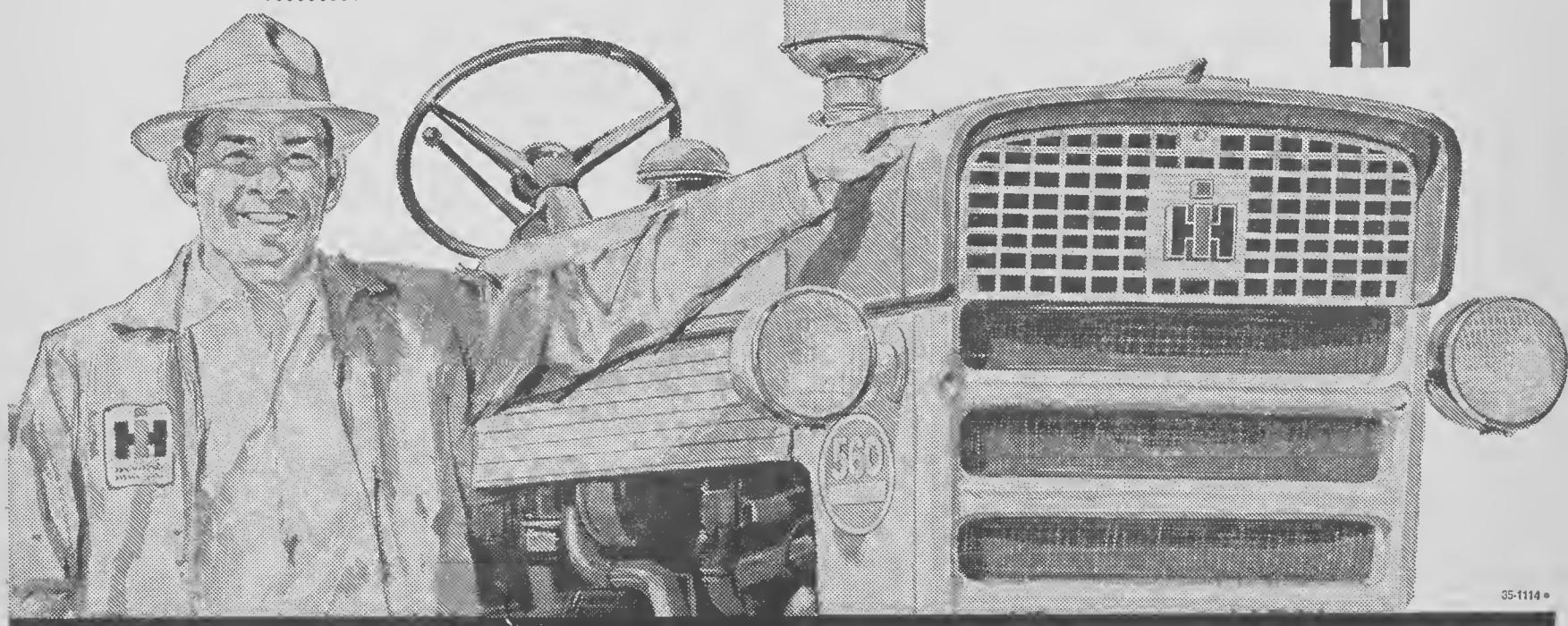
**4**

**Be ready for a fast start next spring.** You'll want to move fast when conditions are right. You certainly can't afford downtime caused by an old tractor. Trade your present tractor for a new International *now . . .* and be all set to move ahead fast to get your crop in early.

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# What's Happening

## DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS FOR EGGS TO CONTINUE

Agricultural Minister Harkness has announced that the price of eggs will be supported for the period October 1, 1960 to September 30, 1961 at an average of 33 cents per dozen to producers of Canada Grade A Large and Extra Large. This is about 83 per cent of the 10-year average base price.

The deficiency payment program of support for shell eggs will continue. The Agricultural Stabilization Board will make a deficiency payment equal

to the amount by which the national average price received by producers for the 12-month period is less than the support price. Payments to any one producer for the period will again be limited to 4,000 dozen Grade A Large and Extra Large eggs. Producers marketing eggs through registered egg grading stations, or selling eggs to retail outlets as a producer-grader will be eligible to participate in the program, provided they are registered with the Board, and their sales are reported to the Board. V

## HOG QUALITY PREMIUM CHANGES

The Canada Department of Agriculture has announced a change in the Federal Government's quality premium on hogs. Effective October 3, 1960, the premium on Grade A carcasses increased from \$2 to \$3, and the premium of \$1 on B quality carcasses was dropped.

The new policy will provide a substantially greater incentive for the production of top quality hogs. During the first half of 1960, 30.1 per cent of the carcasses qualified as A Grade. A higher proportion of lean meaty carcasses is considered necessary to sustain and increase consumer preference for pork products in the face of strong

competition from other foods, both in the domestic and export markets.

It should be remembered that, in addition to the Government premium of \$3 per A Grade carcass, a market price differential of \$1 per 100 lb. between the two top grades has been in effect since April, 1954. The combined effect of the increased Grade A premium and the present price differential will be that a Grade A carcass will return the producer \$4.50 more than a B carcass of equal weight, or \$7.50 more than a C Grade carcass. V

## WHEAT BOARD OPENS OFFICE IN JAPAN

The Hon. Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced recently that the Canadian Wheat Board is to open an office in Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Churchill stated that the Board is expanding its work in the Far East in view of the growing importance of the grain markets in that area. A. W. Cordon, a senior officer of the Board's sales department, is being appointed to the Tokyo post. He is accompanying Chief Commissioner of the Board, W. C. McNamara, during his present visit to Japan. V

## ONTARIO TO HOLD FARM MARKETING CONFERENCE

The Ontario Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, has called a farm marketing conference to be held in Toronto on October 24 and 25. Invitations have been extended to officials of commodity groups, the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, the Ontario Farmers' Union, United Cooperatives of Ontario and L'Union des Cultivateurs. The conference has been called to obtain an assessment of the present farm marketing structure in Ontario and to afford the Department of Agriculture the benefit of the advice of farm marketing leaders.

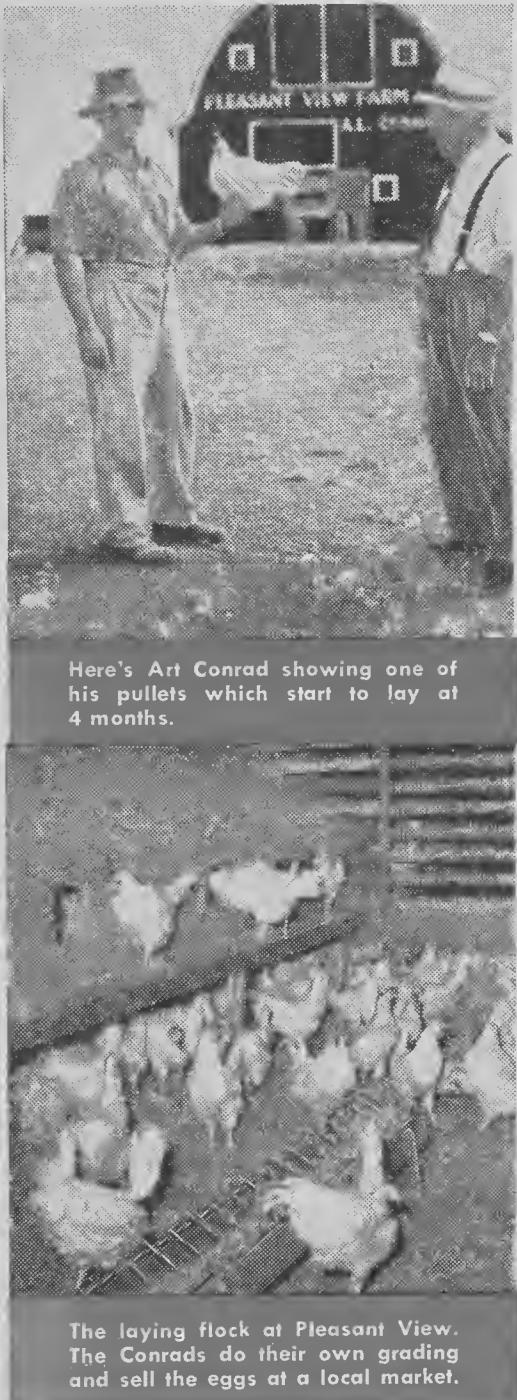
Commenting on the conference Mr. Goodfellow said: "While we have, working together, made worthwhile progress in the field of marketing there is still much to be accomplished. It is always good to pause and assess your accomplishments and plan for the future . . . It is my hope that the discussions . . . will deal with the over-all principles and policies of marketing, rather than the mechanics of specific marketing plans." V

## UGG OPPOSES RAILWAY PROPOSAL

In a submission to the MacPherson Royal Commission on Railway Transportation, Mr. J. E. Brownlee, president of United Grain Growers Limited, strongly opposed the proposal put forward by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways that they be paid a Federal subsidy to compensate them for losses they allegedly incur in carrying grain under the statutory Crow's Nest Pass freight rates.

The United Grain Growers' spokesman argued before the Commission that "there are basic and primary problems faced by the railways [which are] much more serious and significant than the consideration of any one commodity rate." Such problems primarily stem from the revolution in

(Please turn to page 74)



# HIGH PRODUCTION high hatchability AT PLEASANT VIEW FARM

Art Conrad, owner of Pleasant View Farm at Estevan, Saskatchewan, maintains a flock of 1700 hybrid layers. In the hatching season, all Art's eggs go to the hatchery, where his hatchability has stood at 85% for the past 2 years. Part of the reason for Art's success is his ability to raise pullets well. They grow fast, uniform, with low mortality. Pleasant View is a family farm, where every member of the family takes an active part. Besides the breeder flock, turkeys are also raised extensively. And it's a "Miracle" farm, too. Says Art, "I've been a 'Miracle' feeder for the past 18 years."

Choose "MIRACLE"  
for higher production,  
better hatchability

ACROSS CANADA SUCCESSFUL FEEDERS CHOOSE "MIRACLE"



## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

### OFA FAVORS CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture, in a submission to the Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature on Crop Insurance, came out strongly for the establishment by the Ontario Government of a crop insurance program to be carried out in co-operation with the Federal authority.

In doing so, the OFA stressed these salient points:

- The Provincial Government aim at subscribing, in addition to 50 per cent of the costs of administration, an amount at least equal to 20 per cent of the premium cost, and as much more as would bring the total Federal-Provincial contribution to a point equal to, but not in excess of, the share contributed by participating producers.

- An insurance plan for tobacco be devised with all possible speed as a pilot project, and that insurance plans be provided for other crops as and when producers of such crops give certain indication that insurance is required.

- The Federal Crop Insurance Act be made the subject of continuing investigation with the aim of proposing modifications to meet the needs of producers of special crops. The present act falls short of the ideal, particularly in connection with its application to tree fruit crops.

Canada is under foreign ownership and control to a major degree; and (b) a very considerable amount of protection is also enjoyed by the industry owing to patent privileges held by it. Both these matters should certainly have a bearing on tariff policy, Mr. Blair pointed out.

In its presentation to Prof. V. W. Bladen, who is conducting the enquiry into the Canadian automotive industry, the CFA made these five points for consideration:

- Any policy of responding to today's problems of the automotive industry by increasing levels of protection would be a negative one, contrary to the long-term interests of the economy and unfair to the Canadian consumer.

- Continual change and adjustment in the pattern of industrial employment is a fact of life in the modern world. This should not be lost sight of when studying the effects on the automotive industry of the change in consumer preference for smaller cars.

- CFA is impressed with the view of the United Automobile Workers that the objective of the automotive industry should be to broaden markets rather than increase tariffs or use other devices to raise the price of imports. This could be done by a reduction of prices of standard models of cars, and by the production of a car in Canada that will compete with the imports in price and transportation.

- Any action which permanently increased the costs of owning or operating cars in Canada could easily restrict consumption to the degree that employment in the maintenance and service sectors of the industry would be adversely affected.

- The maintenance of a particular level of employment in a particular industry should not be accepted as a valid criterion upon which to base tariff policy.

In the brief, the CFA also associated itself with those who recommend the elimination of the 7½ per cent excise tax on new automobiles which is now paid by Canadian purchasers.

### LIAISON COMMITTEE FORMED IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and the Co-operative Union of Saskatchewan have formed a liaison committee and laid down its terms of reference. The committee is to be responsible for:

- Improving and maintaining mutual understanding of aims and objectives of the two organizations;

- Exploring and clarifying mutual problems and developing programs to deal with these problems;

- Exploring ways and means of further developing co-operative enterprise;

- Maintaining good relations between the SFU and the co-operative movement; and,

- Encouraging, developing and maintaining mutual support and promotion.

(Please turn to page 10)

# TERRAMYCIN

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### How to Treat an ACHING BACK



74

## What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 9)

### ONTARIO ORGANIZATIONS GET TOGETHER FOR TALKS

Executive members of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture and the Ontario Farmers' Union met together for the first time in September to explore jointly how general farm organizations could best serve Ontario farmers, and to discuss the common goals of the two groups.

There was general agreement on the increasing need for farmer unity, on the duplication of effort by the

two organizations in certain areas, and on the point that farm women have an important role to play in general farm organizations.

The discussions covered the possibility of the OFA and the OFU presenting joint briefs on subjects of mutual interest and agreement. Organization and financial structure of the two bodies also came under scrutiny. Although there is no suggestion of merger, another similar meeting is to be held in the future. V



**Harvesting!** From the sea, Pierre Soupault brings in a silver catch of shimmering fish. From his rich acres, Harris Mann reaps bushels of golden grain. Both look to the bank for expert guidance when it comes to working out their business problems. Technical developments and new working methods at sea and on the land require careful consideration . . . and the bank manager is a ready source of sound and friendly help.

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**HOG PREMIUM** for Grade A's increased-\$3 per hundred this month--well worth aiming for, especially since the premium on B's has been dropped. Looking ahead, hog producers can expect reasonably profitable prices to continue this fall and winter.

**SOYBEAN GROWERS** can no longer take it for granted that soybean prices will rise high enough during marketing season to make farm storage profitable. Holding at harvest time when prices usually dip sharply is still good business.

**EGG PRICES** will average higher than a year ago but don't look for spectacular increases. Prices are now reflecting decrease in poultry numbers as result of cutback in spring hatchings.

**FIRM APPLE PRICES** are in books for this season. Canadian crop is off some 5 per cent, while U.S. crop is down 10 per cent. Also, Florida citrus crop was damaged by hurricanes. However, as a balance, United Kingdom crop is largest on record.

**WHILE OVERALL OAT SUPPLIES** are adequate to meet domestic needs, there may be some difficulty getting supplies in position. Prices will remain firm, exports small, and carryover will likely be reduced further during this marketing year.

**BARLEY** looks like a stand pat situation. Feed requirements will be less because of smaller pig population and exports will likely come close to last season's, so carryover will remain essentially unchanged.

**WHEAT CARRYOVER STOCKS** will begin building up again this year, with increase lodging in farmers' bins. Although marketings are off to a good start, we can expect a slowdown, as space in elevators depends on exports. Actually, exports may improve a bit this year as high quality wheat will be in demand in Europe to mix with slightly smaller low quality crop there.

**NATION'S ECONOMY** is still suffering from too many jobless persons, but with built-in stabilizers like unemployment insurance, demand for food products should remain strong, with consumers cutting back on purchases of durables rather than meat.

**FLAX PRICES** will have difficulty bouncing up. North American crop is larger than looked possible this summer, and Argentine acreage is expected to increase, which will exert pressure on prices next spring and summer. On bright side is low world inventory position.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS** continue to pile up in storage. Less butter is being used and stocks have set an all-time record. Milk output is above last year's. Prices will continue to rest on support floors.

# Letters

## Today's Prophets

I would like to ask E. J. Shearer (August Letters column) who he thinks is interested in Isaiah or any of the other Prophets any more? It seems to me we are more interested in today's Prophets, such as Jim Hoffa and other would-be *saviors* with their Puritan ideas, and like this New Party they are offering us. We have tried co-operation and are not satisfied, so we think amalgamation will save us.

Our minister tells us the Devil doesn't wear horns and a tail today; more likely a top hat and white collar. He could have added a hair ribbon and a silk sash.

GRANDPA SASK.  
Senlac, Sask.

## Margarine Supporter

I must take issue with Mr. Shearer for his unfounded remarks in regard to margarine.

First of all, this gentleman presumes that margarine is specifically made to imitate butter. However, statistics prove that the greater part of margarine is used for baking and cooking purposes — an area of use which butter relinquished a long time ago. The great popularity of this product arises from its great versatility, within a price range housewives can well afford to pay. Margarine is not an imitative product but an article accepted in its own right.

Secondly, the ingredients of margarine provide an excellent feed for livestock, in the form of oil cakes, which dairymen are using to a far greater degree than perhaps Mr. Shearer realizes. He is, therefore, in error when he claims the manufacture of margarine does not contribute to the welfare of our soil.

Thirdly, Mr. Shearer is suffering under the illusion that the "butter" referred to in Isaiah is the same high quality, manufactured product that exists today. Nothing could be further from the truth. Eminent Bible scholars agree that the "butter" of that period closely resembled curds, or what we commonly term "cottage cheese."

I would suggest this gentleman read Romans 14: 2 and 3, which is as follows:

"For one believeth that he may eat all things: another, who is weak, eateth herbs.

"Let not him that eateth despise him that eateth not; and let not him which cateth not judge him that eateth: for God hath received him."

Having regained a more charitable attitude, Mr. Shearer will find—and I would refer him to the U.S. agriculture handbook No. 8—that butter and margarine are almost identical in food value. If one *should* be superior to the other he will also find that margarine has four additional calories and three international units of vitamin A, and is thus not quite the "great deceiver" Mr. Shearer would make us believe it is.

RICHARD SEABORN, M.L.A.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

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# WESTCLOX\*

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# Manitoba farmers see what they can't hear: borderline spark plugs do waste valuable pulling power and gas

**When it comes to tracking down borderline spark plugs,** the eye is better than the ear. That's what these farmers from Stonewall, Manitoba, found out when they drove their tractors straight off the farm for an engine efficiency test.

Before the test most farmers didn't think their spark plugs needed replacing simply because their tractors sounded O.K. They thought differently afterwards! The dynamometer dial showed that a set of new Champion spark plugs upped horsepower an average of 5.6% and at the same time a flowmeter test cut gas consumption an average of 6.9%.

The reason *borderline* spark plugs fool you is because they start to waste power and gas long before you can hear any signs of misfiring.

Don't trust your ear to tell you when it's time to change plugs. Install a new set of full-firing Champion spark plugs every 250 hours and get every nickel's worth of power and gas you paid for.



At the John Deere dealership of Billis Farm Equipment in Stonewall, Manitoba, farmers watch as a tractor's horsepower output is tested on an M&W pto dynamometer, first with the old plugs in and then after new Champion spark plugs have been installed. Even though no misfiring could be detected before the test, results showed what a big difference new Champions can

make to a tractor's horsepower, (as much as 14% on one tractor). Said Jerome Vandekerckhove (far right) "I'm sure glad of the extra power. We need all we can get especially with the new and bigger implements coming out." Added Jake Kenning, "It seems we should all change plugs more often if we want to get the most power and performance out of our tractors."



Here a flowmeter is used to check gas consumption, first with the old plugs in and then again after changing to new Champion spark plugs. These farmers discovered that new Champions saved as

much as 7.1% gas. As Bill Harcus (in tractor seat) said, "A new set of Champion spark plugs lets you pull more and do more work while you save money at the same time. That proves it pays to change plugs regularly."



Get full power with new





Pipeline saves Keith Christie taking cans to stable, costs 5 cents per hour of use.



A feed cart is filled from overhead bins on farm silo and goes with Dave Phillips down inclined feed bunks.



Fred Johuson bought overhead bin to get price discounts for accepting his concentrates in bulk. [Gulde photos]

# CUT CHORE TIME

by DON BARON  
and CLIFF FAULKNOR

If you want to spend money where it will give the biggest return, you can't beat an investment in labor-saving equipment around the barn. That's the view of Ross Milne, extension engineer with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Equipment like grain handling systems, gutter cleaners, pipeline milkers, silo unloaders or feed carts will be working for you day after day, he says. Figured on an hourly basis, their cost might amount to only a few cents.

This mechanization around the farm buildings—the kind that has led to talk about "push-button farming"—can result in spectacular labor savings. But it needn't call for costly and elaborate installations. In fact, small amounts of money spent on such items as overhead feed bins, augers and elevators can give the greatest return. This is the kind of mechanization that has a place on just about every farm.

Engineers say the first move for any farmer in devising such a system is to stand back and take a fresh look at the stable and farm buildings. Maybe you will see ways to save steps by having hay and straw chutes from barn to stable, or by rearranging forks and shovels in spots where they will be handy. Maybe you can locate a new silo adjacent to the feed room for convenience. In fact, you might cut chore time by hundreds of hours a year without spending a nickel on new equipment. You should form a pretty good idea of your long-term plans before spending a cent, too. A piece-meal system won't be good enough.

The first step could be to buy or build a feed cart. Feeding 20 cows with a bushel basket calls

for 20 trips from silo to stable. A feed cart can do the same work with only one trip. A mechanical silage feeding system might be the next step. But this costs money and calls for careful figuring.

Engineer Jack Turnbull of Ridgetown, Ont., says: "You've got to consider investment per cow. A 20-cow herd would need 25 feet of auger which, at \$10 per foot, would cost \$250 in addition to the cost of the feed bunk. You could hardly justify an auger for that size of herd." He adds: "Don't forget the scoop shovel is not outdated by a long shot on a good many farms."

What about a silo unloader? If the silo is 16 feet wide or less, and the herd numbers less than 50 cows, Turnbull says it might be economical to pitch down silage with a fork. In bigger silos, an unloader (costing about \$1,200) or a single-chain conveyor (about \$200) will be required to reduce pitching distance. These are rough rules of thumb. Regardless of them, mechanical unloaders might be justified if: (a) labor is scarce or costs more than about \$1.50 per hour; (b) it's necessary as part of a mechanized feeding system; (c) frozen silage is a problem and the unloader can blend it with the warmer silage at the silo center, reducing waste.

Sometimes another piece of equipment can be converted to this purpose. Out in Washington State, dairyman George Dynes of Mount Vernon

has rigged up an old standard barn cleaner to carry silage from the silo to his self-feeder.

There are endless ways, some simple and some complex, to cut chore time on the farm. Here are a few ideas that farmers have used to save labor, and cut costs.

#### Milk Pipeline

Keith Christie paid \$500 to install a pipeline, pump and motor to move milk from the stable directly to the new vacuum bulk tank in his milk house. It saves a man hauling milk cans to the milk house and allows more time to do a careful job of milking. He calls it one of the best investments he has ever made, figuring that its actual cost is only about 5 cents per hour of use, if he gets 1,000 hours of use a year for 10 years.

One hundred feet of pyrex pipe were required to form a loop extending from the milk house, out over the three rows of cows and at right angles to them. Milk from each cow is dumped into a can connected to the pipeline by plastic pipe. A junction stopcock is provided at each of the two cross-alleys.

Washing the pipeline is a simple automatic job done by a recirculating pump while Christie is in the house eating. He hasn't needed to take down the pipeline for extra cleaning in the 3 years it has been up.

#### Railway Feed Cart

Feeding 175 steers the bushel-basket way used to be an all-day job at the Ontario Hospital Farm, St. Thomas, until a simple railway type of feed cart was built, and

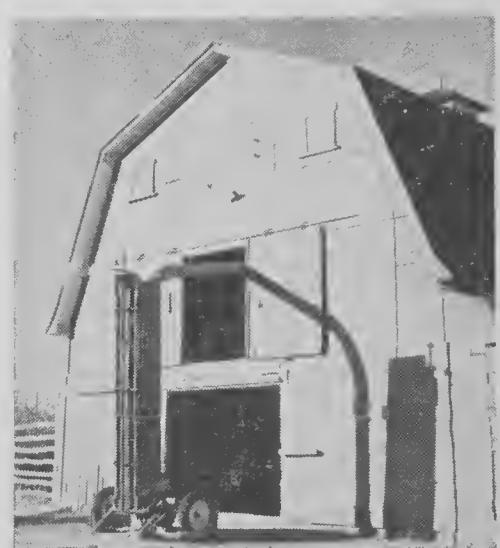
(Please turn to page 56)



Ted Stoodley gets ready to receive bale. Completed stack is pulled from the tilted platform onto ground.



Hans Mueller uses a conveyor to reduce labor in loading his silage wagon direct from a pit silo.



This rig is employed by Leo Sanderson for blowing chopped hay straight into the loft.

# Wheat Acreage Must Drop

*A trained agricultural observer forecasts a mounting wheat surplus over the next decade, and stresses the need for a land purchase policy*

by RALPH HEDLIN

*with photographs by the author*



*A big crop creates as many problems as it solves. Elevator space is hard to find.*



*Wheat may have to be piled on the ground where it is more likely to deteriorate.*



*Many farmers, to maintain the quality of their grain, must build costly storage.*

**A**T the time this article is being written, Western Canada is busily taking off another large wheat crop. Precisely how many bushels will be harvested is still an exercise for the estimators, but it would appear that some 450 million bushels are likely to be garnered; it could go 25 million bushels higher.

The crop is not as big as it would have been if farmers had been spared the midsummer drought. It is still more than can be sold or consumed in the crop year which began on August 1, 1960.

The hard fact today is that a big wheat crop creates as many problems as it solves. It creates immediate problems for the farmer, because of the difficulty of finding space in an elevator. If he cannot deliver it, he must pile it on the ground where it is more likely to deteriorate (and can subsequently hurt Canada's reputation as a supplier of quality wheat), or he must build costly storage. The deliveries that he does make, in excess of what can be exported or moved into consumption, add to the cost of the surplus.

It is not expected that the current crop will add an important amount to the grain carryover. Exports are likely to hold up reasonably well and domestic disappearance should not decline immediately. The addition to the surplus, at worst, should not exceed 50 million bushels.

But even if it is assumed that the addition will be only 25 million bushels this year, in ten years, similar excesses would add a quarter of a billion bushels to the already existing surplus of half a billion bushels. Furthermore, there is a pronounced tendency in grain circles to expect that 1960 will be the last of the relatively good marketing years. During the decade of the 1960's the world market for bread grains will be assaulted on every side; the task of marketing the Canadian grain crop will become much more difficult.

**T**HE United States will add to Canada's troubles. Already its wheat carryover is triple that of this country, and U.S. farmers are harvesting an enormous crop this year. Each year the U.S. surplus grows. Whether Nixon or Kennedy becomes President, U.S. farmers have been assured by both of them that the give-away and wheat sales programs will be intensified. This bodes ill for Canada.

Russia grimly overhangs the world grain market. In 1959-60 the USSR increased its sales to some of Canada's traditional customers—the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands. In the years ahead, it is more than likely that Russia will move into the international wheat market in a much bigger way. Russia, alone could cost Canada important grain markets.

But Russia is not alone. Many grain importing countries are pushing up domestic production as an instrument of domestic political policy, and so are reducing their purchases of bread grains on the world market. The International Wheat Council, after its recent meeting in London, England, reported that: "Widespread governmental intervention in grain affairs by both exporting and importing countries, under the compulsion of their national policies, has substantially modified the opportunities for normal trade."

In other words, domestic policy in many countries is shrinking the world commercial market for wheat.

The entry of Russia and other exporting countries into the world wheat market, and the increase of domestic production by purchasing countries, could reduce Canadian annual sales by 50 million bushels. This would add up to a total reduction in sales of 500 million bushels over the decade of the 1960's.

**A**DDED to this grim prospect in the export field is the fact that the per capita consumption of bread grains is declining in the western world, at least in the wealthier countries. Canada provides a prime example. The Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects—the so-called Gordon Commission—predicted in 1955 that the per capita consumption of wheat in this country would be down to 3.2 bushels per capita by 1980; it is already below that figure. However, for purposes of this article, it will be assumed that increases in population in Canada will compensate for lower per capita consumption, so no decline in domestic sales will be attributed to this cause.

But while markets and consumption are shrinking, per acre production is growing. In the decade of the 1930's the average per acre wheat yield on the Canadian prairies was 12 bushels; in the 1940's it was 16; in the 1950's it rose to 20. The hard fact is that improved grain varieties and farm technology are steadily pushing yields up. If the rate of increase is constant, we can assume an average per acre yield for the 1960's of some 24 bushels to the acre—an increase of 4 bushels. If we assume a continuation of the present acreage—22½ million acres—the higher average

(Please turn to page 58)

# He Practises What He Used to Preach

*An extension worker turns to pig and broiler production and plans it down to the smallest detail*

by RICHARD COBB

**G**LENN FLATEN, formerly a livestock specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, is putting into practice some of the management ideas he used to recommend to others. On his Golden Acres Farm, just south of Regina, he can handle up to 300 feeder pigs and 5,300 broilers without any hired help.

The reasons he can maintain this kind of production without breaking his back are that he has streamlined the chores, left pig breeding to other farmers and concentrated on growing pork, poultry meat and grain.

Glenn started last year with a 32 ft. by 80 ft. barn, housing pigs on the ground floor and broilers upstairs. Then he added a 28 ft. by 60 ft. barn also designed for pigs and broilers. This year, he is using the second barn entirely for broilers and is erecting a 24 ft. by 36 ft. barn for pigs, with an outside paved area of a similar size. This building will not be used for pigs in the colder months, but he may winter sheep there eventually.

The two larger barns are built of plywood inside and out, with fiberglass insulation in between. They are unusual for the Regina district in having their foundations set on 10 ft. cement piles, spaced 10 ft. apart. In this way, he has avoided the common failing of cracked foundations.

Glenn's best time and muscle saver is the feeding system. He has three grain bins for wheat,

oats and barley in the main barn. Each is 13 ft. deep and extends from the upper floor to below ground level. A 28 ft. auger delivers the grain to the bins from a pit outside, and each one holds about 400 bushels. He intends to add more bins for supplements on the top floor, within reach of the same auger.

There are augers, too, in the grain bins, which are controlled from a mix-mill on the main floor. When they deliver half a bushel of grain to the mill, they shut off automatically. The ground feed is augered from the mix-mill to self-feeders for hogs in both barns. Another auger carries it up to the broiler floors. There are slides in the spouts of all the self-feeders, so the different feed mixes can be delivered to the right places. Storage bins hold the feed for broilers.

Some additional wiring is being added to the system so that all controls will operate from a panel above the mix-mill, except for switching the augers from one bin to another. This intricate feeding system has made a vast difference to the handling of 500 to 700 bushels of feed each month.

**A**NOTHER timesaver is the cleaner in the main barn, which unloads into a 15,000-gallon sewage cistern. It takes about 3 months to fill the cistern, and then a sewage company empties it and spreads the manure on the land. Glenn has been experimenting with using an auger to empty the cistern. The only difficulty occurs when there is a lot of heavy material in the sewage, but once the auger can get started it



*G. Flaten adjusts the controls on the mix-mill. At top is the box panel for the new control which will integrate the whole feed handling system.*

works well. If there were such a thing as an auger that could stir and mix the sewage in the cistern, the whole thing would be simple.

Each weanling pig is started on 50 lb. of commercial starter, with Aureomycin and Hygromix added at 100 grams per ton. Glenn aims to control pneumonia and rhinitis, as well as worms, with these medications.

After the 50 lb. of starter is consumed, the pigs get their rations from the mix-mill. The ration varies according to the grains that are available, but is mainly wheat and barley at the start, with a 12 per cent protein supplement. The proportion of oats is increased gradually, until it reaches more than 50 per cent when the pig is approaching the market weight of 195 lb.

Glenn marketed 600 hogs in the first 12 months, from a total of 750 weanlings purchased. His plan is to turn them

(Please turn to page 56)

*Feed is augered above the alley between the pig pens and drops down spouts into the self-feeders. Slides in spouts control distribution of various feed mixes.*

[Guide photos]



*Broiler pen adjustable-speed, chain-type, automatic feeding trough which makes a complete circuit of the floor. Hanging feeder is used for the grit.*





Snow looks OK through the window, but it's just a waste if a guy can't get out there and play in it—huh, Mom?



Then there's a burst of bundling activity amid a flurry of lost mittens and wrong boots with cries of "My pants are too small," "Those are mine" and "I am holding still, Mom."



At last, the door to snowy freedom is open, except for Tooky who has a cold and Terry who's too small.



Terry makes his bid to escape every five minutes but his gaoler has an eagle eye.



The first casualty is airing the old grievance: "Kenny pushed me."



Terry seizes a chance for a preview of what the fresh snow really tastes like.



As the gang helps to remove a snow-filled boot, they provide a happy answer to one aspect of the question—"What do mothers do all day?"

# First Snowfall

THE prelude to a busy winter for any young mother is the first snowstorm. Ingredients include small children, warm clothing and a door through which snow-clogged kids can run to report their achievements.

But first, mittens long separated from young kittens don't find themselves. Last year's togs have shrunk, or kids have grown, and mother needs to use some muscle. "Planning ahead" means trips to the bathroom before kids are muffled to the ears.

A runny-nosed child must be convinced she can't go out, and the small tyke must be kept from bursting into the cold world in his pajamas. In between, frequent check-ups ensure that her offspring aren't turning to blue-nosed icicles.

Finally, the returning warriors are kept in a small circle of confusion while damp clothes are removed without tracking up the whole house. Did you ask what mothers do all day? V

Photo story by ERIC WAHLEEN

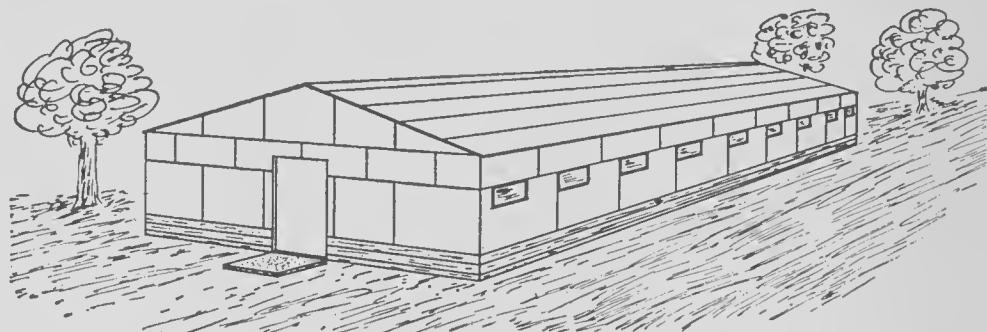


George Godel

# Versatile Farm Building

*Athabasca farmers go for the trussed rafter design*

by CLIFF FAULKNER



*View of trussed rafter barn, which comes in spans of 28', 30', 32', 34' and 36'.*

**K**EY structure in the building plans of the 70-odd Athabasca district farmers who've signed up for the Alberta Department of Agriculture's long-range Farm and Home Improvement scheme is a truss-rafter, gable-roofed shell that can be adapted to any purpose. This unit is cheap to build, easy to erect and can be sheathed with metal, plywood or boards. The uprights can be either treated poles or studs on concrete piers. Building is done under the direction of Alberta Extension Engineer, Les Reid.

Paul Nyklyn of Sarrail has built two truss-rafter, gable-roofed pole structures. One is a 28' x 72' open front cattle barn, and the other a 28' x 96' machine shed. The buildings have aluminum roofs and are sheathed with plywood.

Paul raises grain, hogs and commercial beef cattle on about 600 acres. Like most of the others, he finds the truss-rafter type of building cheap and easy to erect. Also like the others, he is loud in his praise of District Agriculturist George Godel, moving spirit in the farm building plan.

John Good has built an 84' x 36' truss-rafter, poultry house, designed for 1,600 birds on his Ellscott farm. Both roof and walls are plywood-sheathed on the outside. Ceiling insulation consists of shavings, and wall insulation is fibreglass. The building is supported by 2" x 4" studing on a concrete foundation. It has fluorescent lighting, contains no windows and is heated by automatic oil. The furnace room has an egg room on one side and a feed storage room on the other.

"Fluorescent lights costs more, but you save on electricity. Not having to install windows also helps pay for those lights. Windows only get dirty, frost up and let in the cold."



*Plywood-sheath poultry house on J. Good's farm.*



*George Voaklander will sheath it with aluminum.*

George Voaklander uses the building as a hog barn, half for brood sows and half for feeder pigs. This unit has a patent shingle roof and is sheathed with siding. George intends to cover this with aluminum as soon as he can manage it. In addition to his hog enterprise, he maintains a herd of beef cattle on the farm.



Bill Woytenko has undertaken to build a whole new layout at one swoop. Bill, who farms about 1,000 acres, moved from his old site about a mile down the road because there was no reliable water supply. He'll start at his new place with a spanking new home, hog barn, cattle loafing shed, pumphouse and corrals.

To quote District Agriculturist Godel, the whole plan is as "modern as tomorrow's hat."

At the Woytenko farm, the truss-rafter design has been used for an open front cattle shed, supported by 4" x 4" studs resting on concrete blocks.

Henry Grove, north of Boyle, has built a truss-rafter, all-purpose dairy barn which contains an open-front loafing area, a modern four-stall milking parlor and a calf room. The building is of treated pole construction with an aluminum roof and siding sheathed walls. Insulation is wood shavings.

Said Henry, "If I was doing it again, I'd use batts of fibreglass or some such material for insulation, and I'd sheath the building with plywood. Siding takes too much time to put on, and you can't fill a wall completely with shavings. These days, a farmer has to save all the time he can."

Ronald Ramey is building an ambitious set-up planned to handle 1,000 hogs. It consists of two siding-sheathed frame buildings with a concrete-surfaced yard between. Hogs will bed down in one building and travel to the other to feed.

The feeder building consists of four compartments so four different age groups can be handled at one time. Capacity of the centrally located feed bin is 4,000 bushels of grain. It'll be filled from one end, and an auger will carry the grain along from there.

Ramey was in the heavy construction business for 21 years, returning to the farm about 5 years ago because he figured it would offer him a better home life.



*Ramey's bedding unit with a feeder barn beyond.*

Alex Saley, who farms 360 acres a few miles east of Athabasca town, chose this type of building for the first unit in his 20-year improvement plan. At the present time, he's housing both hogs and cattle in the structure while he builds up his enterprise.

This unit was designed to shelter 20 sows or 32 head of cattle. Inside and out it is sheathed with one-inch siding. Insulation for the ceiling consists of shavings, and for the walls, polyethylene plastic and porous paper sheets.

Alex farms a depleted gray-wooded soil, and spends up to 14 per cent of his income for fertilizer.

He's living proof of District Agriculturist George Godel's belief that a good farmer can farm any soil successfully. As George puts it, "There's no marginal land, only marginal farmers." V





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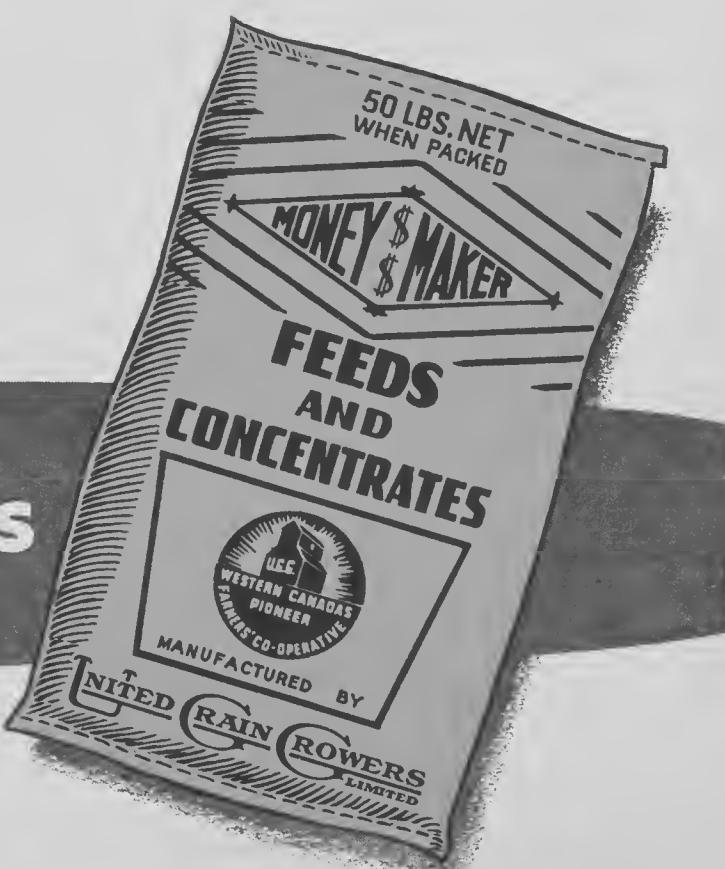
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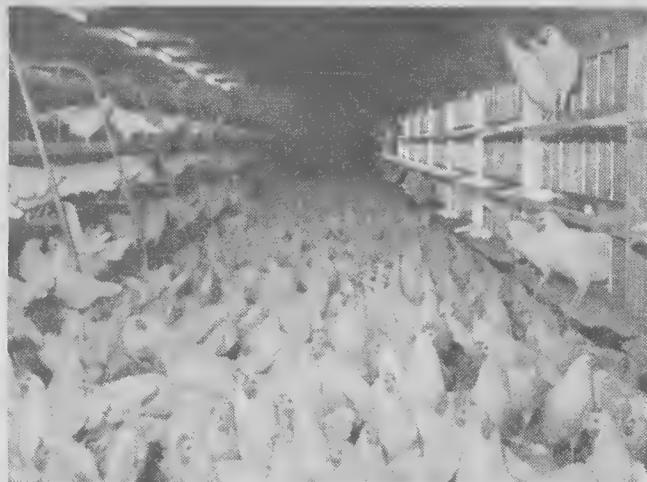
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George Coulson examines the "Magic-Arch" which includes automatic feeders and waterers, dropping pit and roosts.



Walls of the laying house are lined with individual nests. The "Magic-Arch" extends the length of the building.

## Arch System Cares for 6,000 Hens

by DON BARON

**W**HEN mixed farmer George Coulson decided to expand his 500-hen laying flock into a specialized operation, his first move was to look for sound advice. He called in extension engineer Ross Milne from Brampton, and O.A.C. poultry building specialist John Walker for ideas and help. Now, he has established a 6,000-hen flock and has just completed one of the most interesting laying houses in Ontario.

It is probably the first building in Canada to include what is called the "Magic-Arch" — a unit extending the length of the building and including roosts, waterers, feeders and pit cleaners, all in one package.

Two of these units extend the length of the 192' by 40' building (a partition across the center of the building divides it into two similar pens), and they eliminate the labor of cleaning out, feeding or watering the birds. A push of the button once or twice a week, and the shuttle-stroke cleaner empties the dropping pits and deposits the droppings in the manure spreader outside. The watering system is controlled electronically, so that when the water level drops below the regulating needles, which are spaced along its entire length, more water is added automatically. The feeders are based

on a new system too. The feed is moved along them simply by an oscillating motion of the entire feed trough, rather than by the chain that is commonly used. Each unit of the "Magic-Arch" has two feed troughs, two water troughs, and sufficient roosts so that all of the birds can roost at night.

In the feeding system, an 8½-ton bulk feed hopper is set up against one end of the building. Feed is augered from it to the main boxes inside the building. The feeders are timed to operate about 15 minutes out of every hour. When they are oscillating, the feed moves down the entire length of the feeder at the rate of 10 feet per minute, is lifted to the top feeder at the far end, and then moves back again to the starting point. Feed that makes the full circuit in the trough, and comes back to the starting point, is again dumped into the lower trough, and begins the journey all over again.

**T**HE ventilation system, designed by engineer Milne, draws the air into the attic through louvres in the gable ends of the building. Fans along one side of the building draw it down through slots in the ceiling along the opposite wall. In this way fresh air is being drawn continually from the attic across the entire width of the house.

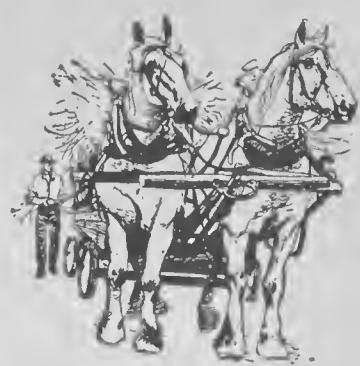
Coulson is using crushed corn cobs as a litter and expects it to last all winter.



Rou Coulson points out ceiling slots through which air is drawn from attic, and then right across the building.



Feed is augered from outside hopper to inside bins. Shuttle-stroke cleaner deposits droppings in spreader outside.



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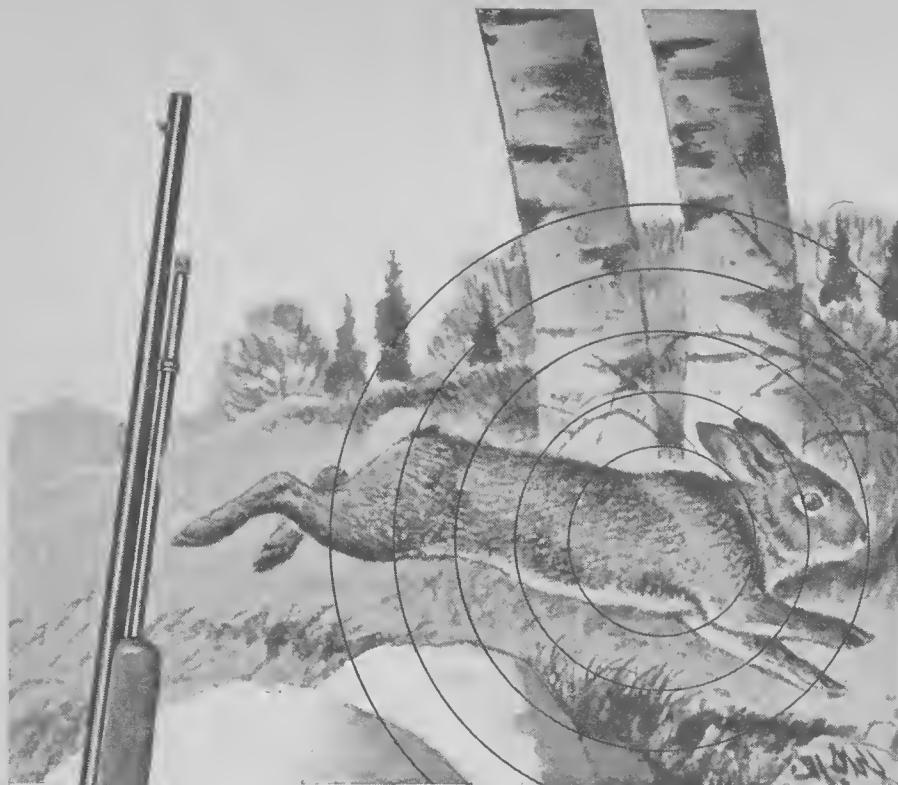
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# Through Field and Wood

No. 25

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



ON the sloping banks above the little rapid are some strange marks, almost as though a post had been plunged in the snow at intervals, finally being dragged along and into the water, making a long furrow punctuated by dimples. It is a track, obviously, but an odd one.

The maker of the track is one of the most cheerful animals in the woods, the ever-playful otter. New snow or a muddy bank fill him with enthusiasm. In new snow he will bound and slide, bound and slide again wherever he can find a level or downhill grade. When he slides, he first gives a jump or two to gain speed and then tucks his forepaws along his sides and slides forward like a toboggan, chin and chest breasting the snow and his hind feet propelling like paddles. On a muddy or clay bank he will slide down into the water and then bound out and up the bank to repeat. Sometimes a family of otters join in the sport and happy yips and chirps resound over the stream.

The otter is an expert fisherman and easily catches fish in the water. They are complete masters of swimming and an otter in the water will often drive himself along like a corkscrew under the surface, turning over and over lazily propelling himself along with a flick now and then of one paddle-like hind foot. The gray whiskered face peering out of the water makes him appear much like a little old man with a quizzical expression.

A favorite food is crawfish, and the otter goes poking his nose under overhanging banks of brooks and creeks stirring up sand and clay in search of the scuttlers. His bushy whiskers project forward and seem to act as feelers to tell him when they touch a crawfish or other tid-bit. He lunges forward, seizes the crawfish and crawls out on a rock or sand bank to eat it.

Little piles of fish scales or a few crawfish remnants on a rock are often evidence that an otter has had his breakfast there.

HAVING been widely trapped for his beautiful, durable fur, the otter is extremely rare in many parts of the country. Still he travels over great distances and so may often turn up in a district where none has been seen for years. Anyone who has visited friend Emil Liers' Otter Sanctuary on the Mississippi River would readily concede that otters are the most engaging, confiding pets and companions that could well be imagined among wild animals.

I do not think their spirit has ever been better described than in these words by Ernest Thompson Seton: "Of all the beasts whose lives I have tried to tell, there is one that stands forth, the Chevalier Bayard of the wilds—without fear and without reproach. That is the otter, the joyful, keen, and fearless otter; mild and loving to his own kind, and gentle with his neighbor of the stream, full of play and gladness in his life, full of courage in his stress; ideal in his home, steadfast in death; the noblest little soul that ever went four-footed through the woods." □

## Sow's Ration

IF you feed more than one-quarter I of a sow's ration as silage (dry matter basis), feed up to 1½ lb. of protein - vitamin - mineral supplement per day, say livestock specialists of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

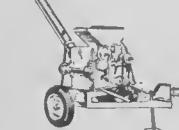
They also suggest that you watch the energy needs, too. If a sow gains less than a pound a day, give her extra corn or barley. □



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He compared Lacombes  
with other breeds

## Fine Mothers, Easy Handlers, Good Feeders, Says Floyde



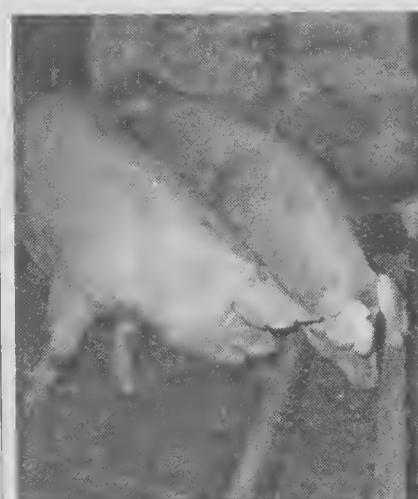
[Guide photo]  
Bill Floyde with a Lacombe sow that came with his first breeding group.

**B**ILL FLOYDE has tried them all and has come to the conclusion that Lacombes are doing better for him than the other standard hog breeds of Canada. He has bought 3 Lacombe breeding groups, a total of 3 boars and 9 sows, as a result of the draws held periodically to distribute the breed.

Asked why he likes Lacombes, he says that first of all the sows are fine mothers. Out of 12 litters he has lost only 2 young pigs through crushing, and the average litter has been just under 12.

Lacombes are easy to handle, says Bill. They are docile when being moved around. Even the boars can be taken from one barn to another without any difficulty.

Thirdly, he reckons Lacombes are good feeders. Representatives of the first three litters have completed ROP tests so far. The best litter has a record as follows: maturity at 129



Two gilts of the new group from the Indian Head Experimental Farm, Sask.

days, 147 lb. hot weight, 94 points; 143 days, 153 lb., 97 points; 143 days, 154 lb., 93 points; and 143 days, 150 lb., 93 points. The average score for all pigs tested was 87 points, compared with the Manitoba average of 73. He feeds them a straight grain ration with skim milk, bone meal and a little salt.

Floyde started in hogs at McCreary, Man., with purebred Yorkshires in 1940. Then in 1950 he bought some Large English Whites and found they were faster maturing than the Yorks, even though they graded lower and tended to have more bone. He still has 15 Large White sows, and some crossbreds from a Lacombe boar, but only a few of the Yorkshires are left and he will drop them altogether if the Lacombes continue to do as well as they have so far. He has also tried Landrace but considered he could get better results with Large White and Lacombe.

"The way I see it," says Bill, "it doesn't pay to be rigid in this business. You have to go along with whatever breed gives you the best returns. I'm willing to make some more changes if ever I see the need for them."



The first litter from Bill's second Lacombe group at under 4 weeks old.

**F**LOYDE intended to keep back some Lacombes for his breeding herd, but the demand for purebreds has been so strong that he has sold all his young ones. But the price for this registered stock cannot stay firm for ever, so he is cashing in while he can. There was a temporary slump in the market when deficiency payments were introduced last fall, but the demand picked up again after the first scare. He has enquiries from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ontario and North Dakota, and just can't meet all the orders.

In addition to this, Bill sells weanlings on contract to a farmer who takes them in groups of 26 and 30 regularly. Other weanlings go on casual orders and he feeds out some of them himself. Recently, these weanlings have been mostly half-breds.

Bill likes the result of crossing Lacombe with his Large White sows. They fetch better premiums and have slightly better maturity than the

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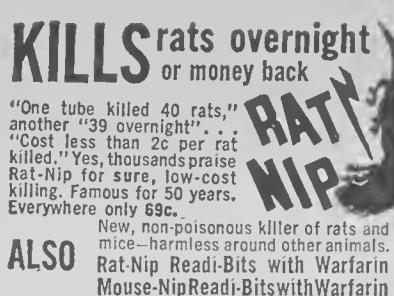
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## LIVESTOCK

straight breeding, and they don't take quite so much feed.

Two of his neighbors bred their Yorkshire sows to his Lacombe boars and were so pleased with the results that they came back to buy some of his Lacombe gilts, which they bred to his boars.

The conditions for registering Lacombes set a high standard, but Bill has had no difficulty in qualifying. All the gilts from his first three sows are classed as elite.—R.C. V

### Herefords and Crossbreds Compared

**CROSSBRED** Charbray - Hereford steers outgained straight Herefords by an average of 30 lb. during a 196-day feeding experiment completed at the Ontario Agricultural College. The crossbreds also made cheaper gains. However, the crossbreds fell down in conformation, being longer in the leg, and narrower than the Herefords, and were worth 2 cents less at time of slaughter. As a result, there was very little difference in the profits made from feeding the two groups of steers. V

### Better Service By Vet on Wheels

**VETERINARIAN** Dr. Tom Maxwell's new vehicle provides more space to carry supplies and equipment on his farm calls, should enable him to give farmers still better service, than he could with the station wagon he used to drive.

Dr. Maxwell of Mountain, in eastern Ontario, bought a half-ton truck with a long wheelbase, but minus the standard truck box. Then he had a box made, which is similar to one that has been tried by a few veterinarians in the United States. It has drawers and shelves for tools and equipment, as well as a small refrigerator, so he can carry drugs right with him that must be kept under refrigeration. Dr. Maxwell will be able to transfer the truck box to a new truck when he trades each year, for it bolts right onto the frame.—D.R.B. V

### Cane-Beet Changes Tested

**THERE** doesn't seem to be any foundation for the belief that a change from beet to cane or from cane to beet molasses in the ration will cause cattle to go off feed. Co-operative tests were made last spring by the Lethbridge Research Station and Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd., Taber, Alta.

They had 48 yearling fattening steers, dividing them into 2 lots and making molasses changes in each lot alternately. In this way, one group acted as the control for the other. Lot 1 had cane molasses for 5 days, beet molasses for 7 days, and cane molasses for 19 days. Lot 2 had cane molasses for 25 days, beet molasses for 5 days, and cane molasses for the last day of the test.

The animals were on full feed, with a far greater proportion of molasses than is included in general practice. They were fed 12 ounces of molasses per animal per day, compared with the usual 2 ounces.

No palatability problem occurred and there was no unusual looseness of the droppings. The changes from cane to beet and back again were made without reduction in feed intake. There was no loss of appetite. The rate of gain of 2.3 lb. per day over the whole 31 days indicated that the animals were not going off feed. The trials show that whether you feed cane or beet molasses is a matter of the relative cost. V

### He Keeps Sows in Their Place

**A NOVA SCOTIA** farmer uses nose rings and a single line of barbed wire to keep his sows in the pasture. Edmund Reed of Bear River was able to grow spinach in the next field and prevented the sows from getting their noses into it by these simple means.

Reed had increased his herd of Yorkshire sows from 10 to 30 within a year and it was important to him to plan out his fields to take care of the increase without wasting land. In addition to the hog operation he milks 20 Jersey cows and grows 4 acres of vegetables to catch the early markets. V



Truck has special box fitted with drawers, shelves and small refrigerator.

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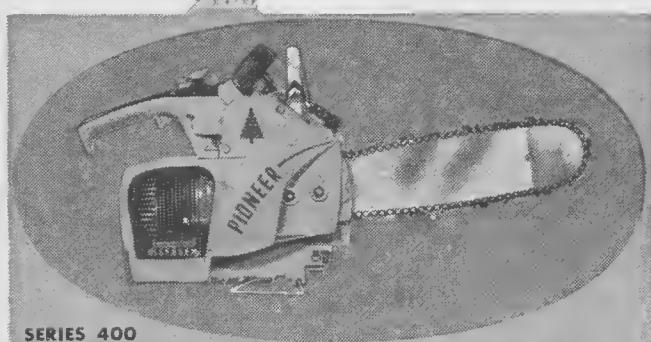
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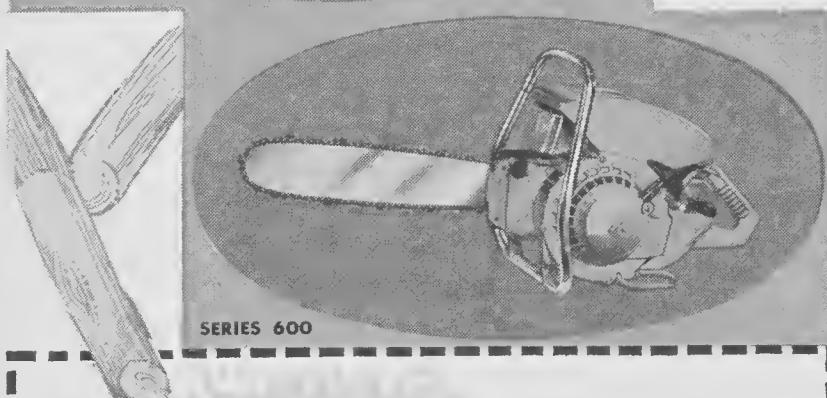
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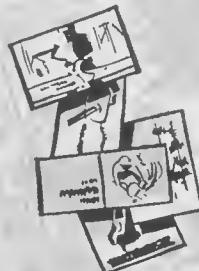


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**LIVESTOCK****Ewe Milk Under Test**

AS the most important factor in the survival and growth rate of lambs is the milk production of the dams, the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., has been comparing the milk production of ewes nursing single and twin lambs. They used 5 breeds—Suffolk, Hampshire, Rambouillet, Romnelet and Canadian Corriedale over a 2-year period. There were 4 ewes nursing singles and 4 ewes nursing twins each year. Milk production

was measured for a 24-hour period each week for 8 weeks after lambing.

There were differences in milk production between years, but the Suffolk ewes nursing singles produced more milk than the other breeds, and the Canadian Corriedale ewes nursing twins produced the most milk.

In most cases, maximum milk production was reached in the first week. During the following 7 weeks there was a gradual decline in milk production. Ewes nursing twins produced about double the milk in the first week that they produced in the eighth week. For ewes nursing singles, the decline was not as great. So by the end of the eighth week the milk production of both groups of ewes was approximately the same.

There was no difference between breeds in the fat or protein percentage of the milk. However, there was a greater variation between sheep in the fat content than the protein content. There was a high correlation between milk production and growth rate of lambs, indicating that the amount of milk received by the lamb during early life influences the market weight of the lamb.

The five breeds of sheep did not show a large difference between their milk production, which was influenced more by the number of lambs nursing than by the breed of ewe. ✓

**Face Flies Hard on Cattle**

FACE flies have been creating a problem among cattle in Ontario during the past summer. They don't bite but they irritate the animals by congregating on their heads and feeding on the tears, mucous and saliva. There's no complete control for this pest, but Dr. W. E. Heming of the Ontario Veterinary College makes the following suggestions for the next time you meet the problem:

- If cattle are extremely irritated, pasture at night or during dull days.

- A self-treating device, like a back-rubber, will help dairy cattle on pasture for the summer. Treat the rubbing surface each day with an oil-base insecticide that contains pyrethrins or thiocyanates and a repellent. A dealer can tell you about this.

- Use a fogger or sprayer after the morning milking. You can increase protection by sponging the face of each cow with the same material before she goes to pasture. Dusting with methoxychlor gives some protection, but keep the dust away from the cow's eyes and mouth.

- Backrubbers can be used also for young beef and young dairy cattle with a commercial cattle spray that contains toxaphene or methoxychlor. This lasts longer than the oil-base sprays with pyrethrins or thiacyanates, and is probably cheaper.

- If backrub treatment is used for older beef cattle that are to be marketed in late summer or early fall, stop it at least 4 weeks before the cattle are shipped.

Always read the label on cattle sprays, or ask your dealer about the contents, warns Dr. Heming. ✓

# NEW COMPACT CRAWLER

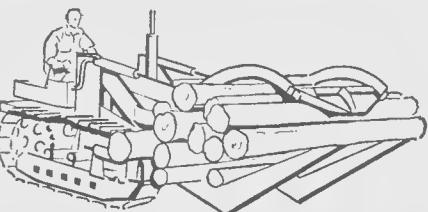
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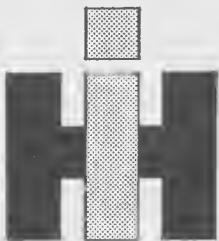
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**LIVESTOCK****Veterinarians and Vertical Integration**

[Guide photo]

Dr. Fred B. Pulling, of California.

**T**HE veterinarian has an important role to play in the vertical integration movement, stated Dr. Fred B. Pulling of California, at the Alberta-Montana Veterinary Medical conference held recently at Waterton National Park, Alta. The role of the veterinarian in this movement is to supply preventive veterinary medicine on a contract basis.

Many agricultural enterprises in the United States, mostly feedlots, have a veterinarian under contract at the present time. Charging a flat rate (generally so much per head per day) for his services, the veterinarian makes regular inspections and is on call to the feedlot should trouble occur.

For example, a veterinarian might set a charge of 1 cent per head per day. If the cattle stayed in the feed-

lot for a period of 120 days, he would draw a total fee of \$1.20 per animal. According to surveys conducted by California universities, having an attending veterinarian can cut feedlot losses by one-half to two-thirds.

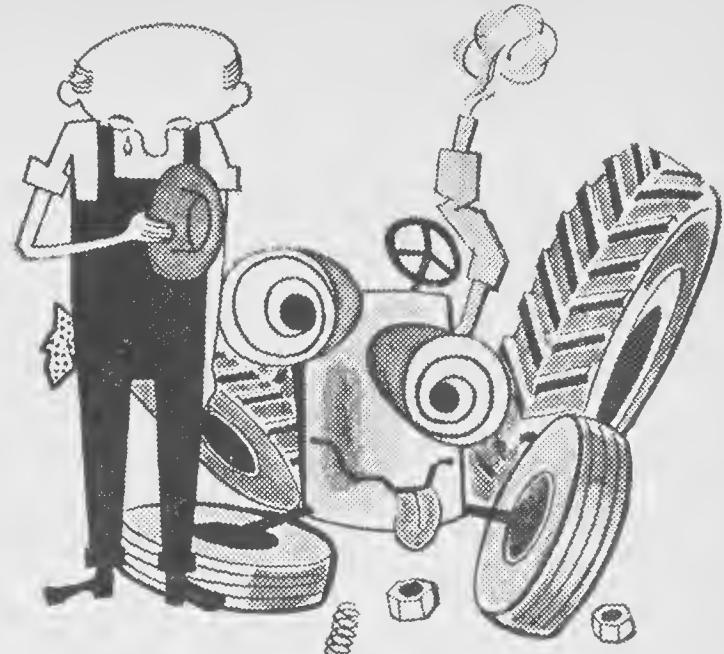
To prepare the veterinarian for his role in preventive medicine, the curriculum of veterinary colleges should be broadened to include more courses in genetics, nutrition, farm and feedlot management and economics. Veterinarians in certain areas should get together and discuss the services to be given on various types of contract so as to give a uniformity of service, Dr. Pulling concluded. They should also take part in breed and cattlemen's associations to make them more aware of their clients' needs. — C.V.F. ✓

**New Vaccine For Distemper**

**D**OOG owners will be glad to hear that an entirely new distemper vaccine has been developed which gives a much more effective immunization. Tests show that the new product is 50 to 100 times more potent than older types.

With the new vaccine, resistance to disease begins several days sooner than before. In extensive field trials with susceptible dogs, the vaccine proved about 96 per cent effective. If puppies are given the first inoculation at about 9 weeks, and another at 12 weeks of age, nearly all dogs vaccinated will be protected from this serious disease.

The existence of the new vaccine was revealed by Dr. Chas. J. York, Director of Virus Research, Pitman-Moore Co., Indiana, at the Alberta-Montana Veterinary Conference at Waterton National Park, Alberta. — C.V.F. ✓

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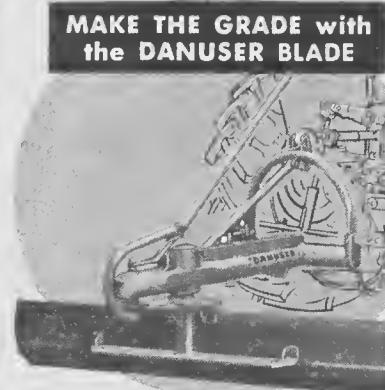
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## LIVESTOCK

### Pregnant Cows Must Be Well Fed

THERE'S a tendency to become careless about the feeding of pregnant cows because they're not in production. But the stockman who does this is exposing them to acetonemia, says Dr. V. E. Senior, Saskatchewan's provincial veterinarian.

Dr. Senior explains that after calving a cow may show signs of listlessness and loss of appetite. Lack of carbohydrates and blood sugar retards digestion of fats, which break down to form acetone. The odor of acetone on their breath and the milk is characteristic of the disease.

What does careless feeding mean, anyway? Dr. Senior says that poor quality hay that lacks vitamin A and has insufficient minerals, proteins, carbohydrates and fats will force the cow during pregnancy to draw on her body reserves. This puts a severe strain on the system, particularly the liver.

So, during the critical pregnancy period the cow must have adequate nutrients for her own body and for the developing calf. Supplements are especially important during winter and spring, when cattle are deprived of green grass and sunshine.

If a cow shows symptoms of acetonemia, call a vet immediately because he can give very effective treatment. If a vet is not available, give the cow a pound of molasses thinned with water twice daily.

Acetonemia can cause permanent damage to the liver if it is not checked in time. If the disease is contracted a second time, it becomes more difficult to treat, there is less chance of recovery, and the cow may be lost as a milk producer and as a breeder.

Dr. Senior's advice is that you pay particular attention to the dietary needs of pregnant cattle.

### Precautions For Garbage Feeding

IF you feed garbage to swine, you have to comply with regulations under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. Dr. K. F. Wells, veterinary director general, points out that all garbage and kitchen waste collected from commercial establishments and fed to swine must be cooked. All those

who collect this garbage for swine feed must be licensed, without charge, by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

These precautions are designed for prevention of hog cholera and some other swine diseases. Federal veterinarians check hotels and restaurants to find out how they dispose of their garbage. Operators receiving the garbage are instructed on feeding regulations, and licensed premises where collected garbage is fed to swine are inspected at least once a month. ✓

### Bloat Causes Being Studied

SCIENTISTS have been studying cattle bloat for many years, but so far, nobody has discovered what causes it. One theory is that a good feed must irritate the walls of a cow's stomach causing the animal to belch regularly. Most roughages do this, but fresh clover and alfalfa don't, and therefore cause a gas build-up. Other workers contend bloat is caused by a rise in the fluid level around the animal's cud, trapping gas in the upper part of the stomach.

Out at Summerland Experimental Farm, B.C., research officers, John (they call him Mac) McArthur and Jim Miltimore are working at the problem from another angle—stomach acidity. To date, their tests indicate that no bloat occurs when the cow's stomach has a pH of six or over. Below six, a stable foam forms in the rumen and this prevents the cow from belching.

The experiment consists of pH meter readings of a cow's stomach, taken at frequent intervals. For this purpose, four animals have been fistulated—that is, one slit has been made in the flank and another in the rumen, down which a tube has been inserted. When readings are to be taken, electrodes are lowered down the tube and attached to the pH meter. During the test, animals are fed chopped green alfalfa.

Once it has been definitely established that bloat is linked to stomach acidity, the researchers hope to come up with some simple treatment, preferably something that can be added to the feed or water to keep an animal's stomach fluids neutral. —C.V.F.



Wires lead from a meter, down a tube in the cow's flank and to electrodes in the stomach. Brown foam overflows from body cavity as bloat commences.



## Switch to Frozen Semen

SOME idea of the extent to which frozen semen is taking over the insemination business can be gained from an announcement that Canada's experimental farms will be switching entirely to frozen semen for their dairy cattle breeding projects.

Dr. C. G. Hickman of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says that frozen semen of good keeping quality would enable each of the farms to maintain a good supply of semen from various sires, while all the bulls would be kept on one farm.

This would replace the system in which 12 proven bulls and 12 younger bulls are kept on 4 farms. These have been used to inseminate 100 cows a month in the various herds, with either fresh or frozen semen.

Frozen semen has not been entirely satisfactory, according to Dr. Hickman. So fresh semen had to be substituted occasionally. Because the freezing qualities of semen depend on the individual bull to some extent, they will select bulls with this in mind, and on their transmitting characteristics as dairy sires, of course. This method of selection and improvement in handling techniques should mean the extension of storage time of frozen semen to several years.

The way to store semen is to mix it with glycerol, which acts as an antifreeze, preventing the tiny reproductive cells from being ruptured by ice crystals. Then it is frozen rapidly to -120°F, which is a temperature rarely recorded on the surface of the earth. The usual procedure is to raise the temperature of the semen to 70° before it is used.

## You Have to Be A Zoo Keeper Too

HOW often when we see a big animal at the zoo do we think to ourselves: "I sure wouldn't want to tangle with that brute." Yet a big dairy bull, as Hal Wright of the Ontario Department of Agriculture points out, can tip the scales at more than 2,000 lb., and a playful one needs just as much careful handling as the biggest Kodiak bear.

It's true that most dairy bulls are even tempered, but in Wright's words "they play rough." The Ontario farm accident survey shows that farmers suffer broken arms, crushed ribs and even death from careless handling of a dairy bull. Hal suggests these safety measures:

- Keep the bull in a strong, well-constructed pen.
- Use a solidly-built breeding chute close to the pen.
- Arrange gates and openings to the bull pen and breeding chute so you are never in the pen with the bull.

• Tie the bull up or put him in another pen when you clean out his stall.

• Put a strong metal ring in the bull's nose at about one year old. Replace worn-out rings as the bull gets older.

• Attach an 8 to 10 in. chain to the ring and make the bull easier to catch.

• Dehorn the bull calves you intend to raise.

• Handle bulls with a strong staff. If a bull's unruly, have an extra man standing by.

• Tie the bull close when you're transporting him. If he has room to throw his weight around, he could upset a tractor and trailer.

Always remember, says Hal Wright, that dairy bulls are strong and may have a killing instinct when they're roused.

## Milk and Tranquillizers

THE use of tranquilizers in dairy herds may be limited to injections for quieting excitable animals. Earl Farmer and L. H. Schultz of the University of Wisconsin have tested three different tranquilizers—chlorpromazine, perphenazine and tetrahydrozoline. These were injected into normal cows to determine the effect on milk let-down.

Although there were no differences between the different tranquilizers, all of them tended to interfere to some extent with milk let-down. This was indicated by increased amounts of milk obtained with injections of the milk let-down hormone, oxytocin, after milking.

A group of Holstein heifers was fed chlorpromazine for 7 months with no observed beneficial effects. The heifers had normal heat periods and conception rates. Feed consumption and weight gains were normal, except for a lowered rate of gain in hot weather.

## How to Save Straw

IN answer to the complaint that with a loafing barn the cows can't seem to keep clean, and they take more straw too, Prof. Frank Theakston of the Ontario Agricultural College suggest four ways to cut the straw bill:

Throw manure droppings to one side of the loafing area every morning.

Bed the loafing area at night just before the cows lie down.

Have water where the cows can drink without trampling over the bedded area—at an outside wall or near the entrance.

Cut strings on baled straw and dump whole bales into the loafing area. Cows spread just enough to lie down comfortably.

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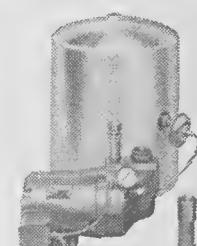
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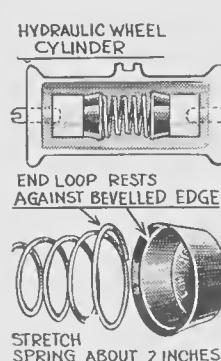
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# WORKSHOP

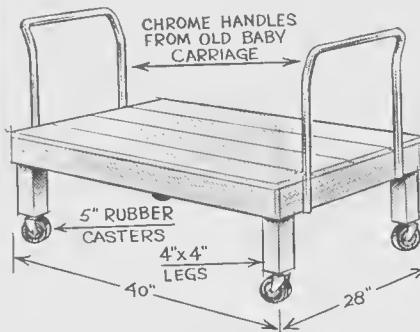
## Worn Rubber Cups

This idea saved me a lot of money recently. Faulty brakes on your car can be traced often to air bubbles,



which enter the hydraulic line when the rubber cups inside the wheel cylinders become old and flexible, allowing the fluid to leak past the cylinder walls. I solved the problem this way: After taking off the wheels, I removed the two rubber cups and the coil spring from the cylinder. Next, I lengthened the spring by stretching it and with a pair of pliers I increased the size of both spring ends, as in the sketch. Altered in this way, the spring ends rested against the inside beveled edge of the rubber cups, thus increasing the diameter and forcing them tightly against the cylinder walls. Needless to say, all these parts, and also the cylinder walls, should be cleaned before reassembling the brake.—H.E.F., Tex.

## Workshop Cart



No workshop is complete without this cart to save labor and time. Only the 5-in rubber casters need to be bought. Use scrap lumber, as shown in the sketch, making the cart about 40 in. long by 28 in. wide. The height should be adjusted to suit yourself. The handles are taken from old baby buggies and they serve the purposes of moving the cart around and preventing materials from falling off. With a cart like this, materials are moved from one machine to another with ease.—J.J.T., Alta.

## Rat Bait Box

Here's something to make during the slack season. I didn't have much luck with using the corn-bait Warfarin poison, because there was so

much grain that the rats could have free access to. So I made some bait boxes and used poisoned water during the summer. These boxes keep birds and chickens from drinking the poisoned water, which is water treated with Warfarin in its

water soluble form. This box is made with board or veneer. I made mine 14" to 18" long, by 6" wide and 4" high. The hole in front can be 2 3/4" to 3" wide. I hinged the back door and set the water pan at this end. You will need iron hinges, as rats can eat through leather hinges. You may use meat tins, etc., for water pans, but they must be washed thoroughly beforehand. Cleanliness is necessary, or the rats will be suspicious. I have found dead rats lying all over my yard after using this method.—E.B., Sask.

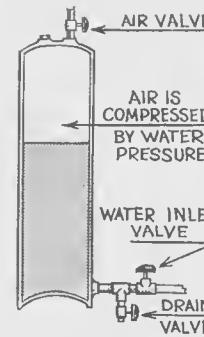
## Nail Caddy

This is a nail caddy you can carry around to all kinds of small jobs. You'll need a 6-in. length of broom handle and four small meat paste tins. These are clustered around the stick and secured with screws. Put a piece of dowel through the top of the stick to make a handle.—H.E.S., B.C.



## Compressed Air

If you need a source of compressed air, here's how to get it. Put a valve in the top of an old non-leaking water tank or boiler. Then add a valve at the bottom to drain it, and also place a valve on the water supply line. Close the top valve and let water run in at the bottom. When the trapped air in the tank attains the same pressure as there is in the water supply line, the inflow of water will stop. You can then use the compressed air through the top valve for short-time chores like inflating tires, or paint and plant spraying, etc. When the tank fills with water, drain it and repeat the process.—S.C., Fla.



## For Grinders

The accompanying sketch shows how a farmer has used an old automobile tire. The half of the tire that he discarded very likely had a hole in it, but the usable half, as is

true of most old tires, will hold water. He nailed it to a wooden crossbeam on his grinder, so that the lower section of the grinding stone is continuously immersed in water. The stone is driven by a small four-cycle gasoline motor of the type commonly used in lawnmowers. It does excellent work.—W.F.S., N.J.

tires, will hold water. He nailed it to a wooden crossbeam on his grinder, so that the lower section of the grinding stone is continuously immersed in water. The stone is driven by a small four-cycle gasoline motor of the type commonly used in lawnmowers. It does excellent work.—W.F.S., N.J.

## For Small Tools

I took an old glove and cut the wrist part off, then nailed the hand part on the wall of the barn. The fingers make good pockets to store small tools.—H.W., Man.



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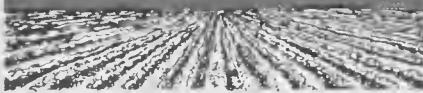
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## SOILS and CROPS



### Cutworm Forecast for 1961

A CUTWORM forecast for 1961, prepared by L. A. Jacobson and Howard McDonald of the Canada Agriculture Research Stations at Lethbridge and Saskatoon, indicates the infestations of the pale western cutworm can be expected again. Infestations of the red-backed cutworm should be very light and spotty. This is based on cutworm surveys and rainfall recorded in May and June, when the larvae were actively feeding.

**Summerfallowing for pale western cutworm prevention.** Pale western cutworm infestations in next spring's summerfallow crop can be prevented by keeping the fields unsuitable for egg-laying this fall. To accomplish this, all weed growth should have been destroyed late in July and the fields left undisturbed throughout August and the first half of September, when the moths were laying eggs. Rains occurring after the late July tillage will form a crust on the soil surface. Moths will not lay their eggs in fields that are crusted. Disturbance of the crust by allowing livestock to pasture or run on the field may be as serious as if the field has been worked.

On the medium soils the crust formed by rain will remain unbroken for long periods, unless disturbed by livestock or implements. However, on some of the heavy soil the crust may break down after a period of dry weather. Where these soils occur, complete prevention of egg-laying may be obtained only if there are rains at intervals during the egg-laying period in August and September.

When the summerfallow fields are well worked during the early summer and the weeds are destroyed as late in July as possible, subsequent weed growth normally will not be sufficient to require tillage during the period August 1-September 15. Where the pale western is the chief cutworm species, the surface crust should not be disturbed by tillage, even if weed growth does develop.

This method of preventing damage and an increase in infestation by the pale western cutworm this season is for east-central and southern Alberta, and in Saskatchewan south and west of a line from Macklin to Colonay, and in the southwest through Elbow to the International Boundary.

**Summerfallowing for red-backed cutworm prevention.** Red-backed cutworm infestations in next spring's summerfallow crops may be prevented by the same method as outlined for the pale western cutworm, with one important exception. If a weed growth developed in August it should have been destroyed, as moths of the red-backed cutworm usually lay their eggs in weedy summerfalls. They also lay in weedy patches in cereal crops and in fields of rape-

seed, peas, alfalfa, and sweet clover. This recommendation is for the park-belt areas of Alberta and Saskatchewan, including the Peace River area, especially where occasional local damage occurred in field crops and gardens earlier this season.

The present forecast is preliminary. It is made to enable farmers in the areas of greatest risk to plan their summerfallow operations for the remainder of the season so that cutworm infestations may be prevented. A final forecast will be made later, if necessary, after surveys have determined where the cutworm moths are most abundant and when the areas of serious risk can be more definitely defined.

The final forecast will include more detailed information on the spring control measures that may be used.

For further information on cutworm control, write to the Canada Agriculture Research Station at Lethbridge, Alta., or Saskatoon, Sask. V

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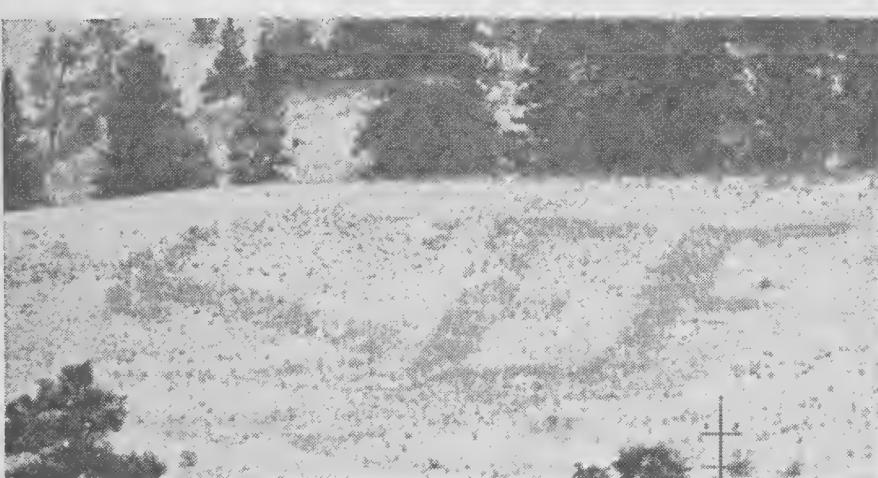
**SOILS AND CROPS**

**Dr. Jack Mason shows contrast between untreated range land under his right hand and treated range with his left.**

## Fertilizer for Range Land

VEN though rainfall in some parts of B.C.'s southern interior is as low as 8 inches a year, growth of range grass is not limited entirely by precipitation, states Dr. Jack Mason, plant nutritionist at the Summerland Experimental Farm. Ammonium nitrate (33-0-0) added to native grassland resulted in a greatly increased forage production.

Average yields over a 3-year period showed: 843 lb. of dry matter per acre for unfertilized range, 974 lb. for range treated with 33-0-0 at the rate of 45 lb. per acre, 1,213 lb. when 90 lb. per acre of fertilizer was used, and 1,556 lb. of dry matter when the rate of fertilizer applied was increased to 180 lb.



[Summerland Exp. Farm photos]  
**The dark patch is fertilized grass spelling out the farm's initials — "SEF."**

No appreciable yield increases were found, however, above an application rate of 300 lb. per acre. Which means that nothing can be gained by over-fertilizing a range.

For this experiment, sagebrush was removed with a rotary mower and the fertilizer was put on with an ordinary farm manure spreader. A good method of calculating a range's fertilizer needs is to use an "indicator" forage species — generally the dominant species on that range—and test this grass for its nitrogen content. The lower the nitrogen content, the higher the rate of fertilization needed for optimum production.—C.V.F. V

## New Pest For Stored Cereals

WATCH out for a beetle closely related to the Khapra beetle and the familiar carpet beetle. It is a common pest of granaries in the United States and could become common in Canada's stored cereals.

S. R. Loschiavo of the Canada Department of Agriculture's research station at Winnipeg says the beetle was first reported in 1958 as a pest in warehouses and flour mills in southern Alberta. Subsequently, it was found in grain samples and flour mills in Saskatoon.

This beetle is not as dangerous as the Khapra beetle, but it multiplies rapidly and appears to be adapting itself to the Canadian climate.

The full grown larva is a grub-like creature, about 3/16 in. long. The slender body is covered with reddish-brown hairs, forming a brushlike tail

at the rear. The adult is oval, black, about 1/8 in. long, with reddish-brown markings on its back.

The larvae cause the most damage, eating all the kernels but the shells. The insect has been found in seeds of grasses, cereals, vegetables and legumes, in nuts and in high-protein stored products. It can chew holes through hard plastic more than 1/16 in. thick.

For control, there have been promising results through spraying wood surfaces with a 5 per cent solution of malathion at 1 gallon per 1,000 sq. ft. But good housekeeping in mills, warehouses and farm granaries is the best means of protecting stored products.

Insects that fit the description should be sent to the Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Winnipeg, for identification. This will also help in determining the distribution and abundance of the beetle. V

## Drugs for Bees

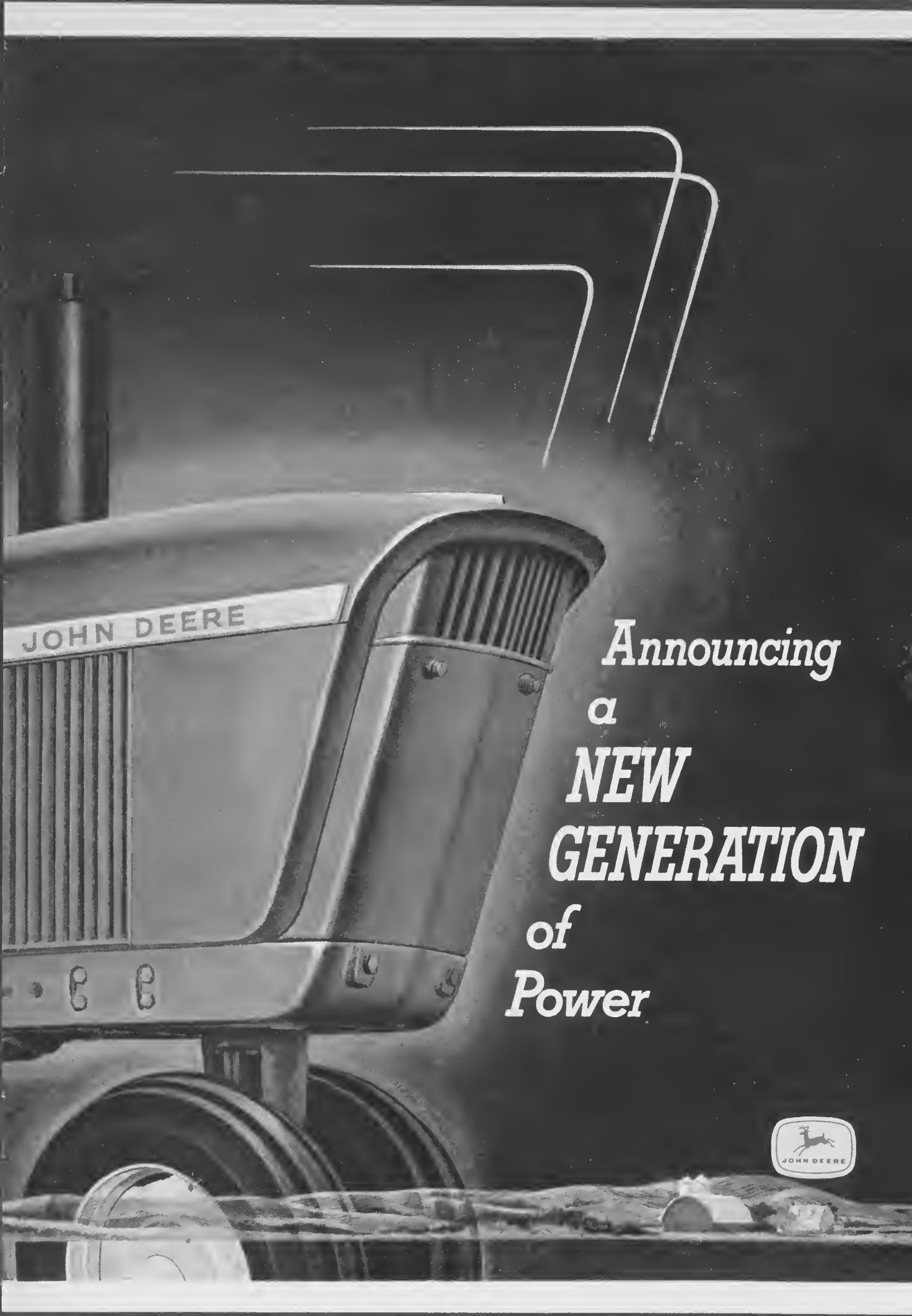
PAROMOMYCIN, also known as Humatin, is an antibiotic which shows promise for controlling the nosema disease of bees. Canada Department of Agriculture tests with caged bees showed a marked recovery among infected bees which were fed 2 mg. of the antibiotic in an ounce of syrup. Even twice the amount of drug did not harm the bees.

Work is now under way to determine how effective the antibiotic might be in controlling American and European foul brood under apiary conditions. V

# Want a new boat for the family?



Ancient Wooden Model of a Ship; Egypt, 2000 B.C. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.



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***GENERATION***  
*of*  
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A unique concept of engine, hydraulic and transmission power in the new line of John Deere Gasoline, Diesel and LP-Gas Tractors gives you ...

**a New Generation of EARNING POWER!**

The phrase, "A New Generation of Power," is no mere slogan. The words were carefully and thoughtfully chosen as exactly descriptive of the new John Deere line of tractors.

In what better way could we tell you that this indeed is the biggest advancement in farm power in decades?

How more forcibly could we impress you with the truth that these are not "improved" versions of any previous tractor designs?

How much more clearly can we tell you that these tractors are entirely new and original from front grille to drawbar—tuned to the new generation of farmers and farming?

How much better can we say that these tractors were born of your needs—not just for today, but as Deere engineers see them projected on the landscape of tomorrow?

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For it's all true. For five years, John Deere designers and engineers have literally been "locked in" with your preferences in tractor design. And only after around-the-clock and around-the-calendar tests proved beyond any doubt those preferences were completely satisfied, have these tractors been released to you.

So here it is—"A New Generation of Power" unmistakably John Deere in craftsmanship and quality. We offer it for your most critical inspection.

*Please turn this page.*

**More Usable Power than ever before . . . at less cost per h.p.** Brand-new, fully field-proved, and with a host of exclusive design features, modern John Deere-built 4- and 6-cylinder variable-speed engines offer you faster, smoother, more efficient power tailored to your job; provide unexcelled performance on both light and heavy loads. Combined with a new transmission, these variable-speed engines enable you to exactly match power and ground travel speed to any given job with a full measure of John Deere dependability.

**Unequalled range of usable working speeds.** From a "creeper" speed of 1-1/4 mph to a brisk transport pace of nearly 20 mph, new multi-speed, Syncro-Range Transmissions combine with lively variable-speed engines for new efficiency, economy, and zip. On light loads, you can work the tractor in a higher gear at part throttle; the engine leisurely handles the job with greater economy. Constant-mesh gears plus a convenient shift lever make gear and speed selection one of the easiest operations there is on the new tractors.

## Here's what this years-ahead John Deere power concept means to you

**Revolutionary hydraulic system delivers versatile power on demand.** From pioneering John Deere comes new hydraulic capacity to magnify your muscles manyfold. Here is power in abundance to raise, lower, and precision control equipment with front or rear rockshafts, double-action remote cylinders, or 3-point hitch. On "3010" and "4010" Tractors, a single pump, revolutionary in design, supplies the ultimate in smooth power for individual or simultaneous operation of equipment, power steering, and exclusive power brakes.

**Most widely adaptable PTO's ever developed.** New and forward-looking power take-off design enables you to handle 540 or 1000 rpm equipment as you prefer; changing speeds is quick and easy. A new front-mounted PTO (1000 rpm) is available to prepare you for new PTO equipment and applications of the future. Engine power is delivered completely independent of other tractor functions. Clogging is practically eliminated; you handle power-driven equipment more efficiently in heavy crops with the "live" action of the new Independent PTO.



New "Ten-Ten" Series develops up to 35 horsepower\* . . . available in Row-Crop, Utility, and Crawler models with choice of 4-cylinder gasoline or Diesel engine.

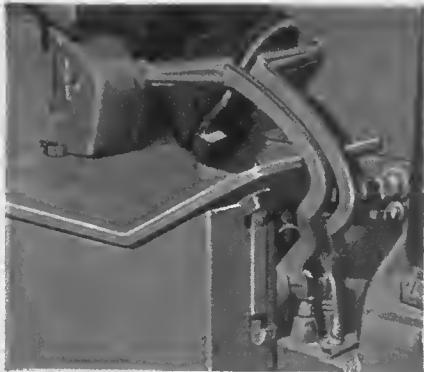
New "Twenty-Ten" Series develops up to 45 horsepower\* . . . available in Row-Crop, Row-Crop Utility, and Hi-Crop models with choice of 4-cylinder gasoline, Diesel, or LP-Gas engine.

New "Thirty-Ten" Series develops up to 55 horsepower\* . . . available in Row-Crop, Row-Crop Utility, and Standard models with choice of 4-cylinder gasoline, Diesel, or LP-Gas engine.

New "Forty-Ten" Series develops up to 80 horsepower\* . . . available in Row-Crop, Standard, and Hi-Crop models with choice of 6-cylinder gasoline, Diesel, or LP-Gas engine.

New "Eighty-Ten" Diesel delivers more than 200 engine horsepower to handle "king-size" loads at maximum speeds.

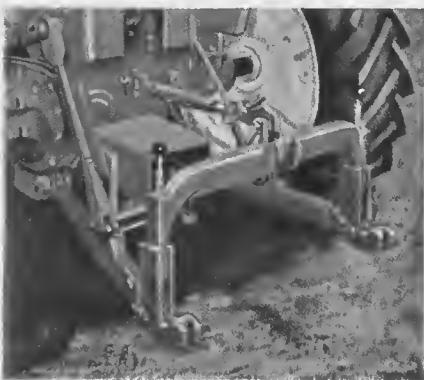
\* PTO maximum factory observed horsepower at maximum engine speeds—2500 rpm on "Ten-Ten" and "Twenty-Ten" and 2200 rpm on "Thirty-Ten" and "Forty-Ten."



Hydraulic power brakes, a John Deere "exclusive," require only a feather touch for maximum braking action on sharp-end turns or for stopping heavy loads.



Exclusive new seat "slides" back and up as you stand, stays at tap, and returns automatically to pre-set position when you sit. Fully adjustable to your weight and height.



New Quik-Coupler lets you quickly attach or detach 3-point equipment without leaving the tractor seat; saves time and effort.



Convenient steps and handholds "invite" you to "climb aboard"; provide an open mounting area, even with mounted tools.



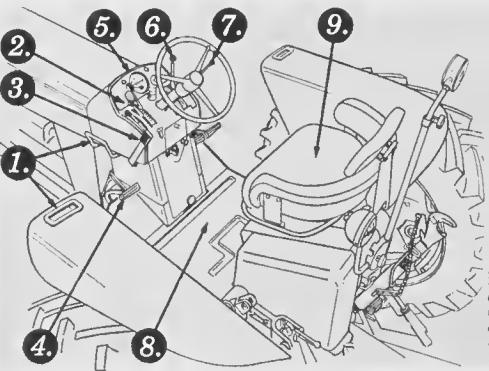
Never before have you experienced such comfort and convenience in any Farm Tractor

Fresh thinking, imaginative inspiration—these have provided a totally new concept of comfort and convenience that means far less effort and fatigue for you. You mount these new tractors with greater ease; step to a platform that is completely uncluttered. You ride in solid comfort in a new scientifically designed seat which adjusts to your height and weight. And, whenever the mood strikes, stand up easily for a refreshing "change of pace." The new seat insures correct posture, soft yet firm support, practically no bounce or



jolt—you may say good-bye to day's-end backaches. Controls are so located that you command tractor, equipment, and job quality alike with a very minimum of effort. You'll enjoy an unexcelled view in any direction from a natural position without strain. Instruments are grouped on a slanted panel for fast, easy reading. Hydraulic, transmission and PTO controls; throttle and brakes—all await your orders, for on a John Deere "New Generation" Tractor, you are truly the boss. A day at the wheel will provide convincing proof.

1. Convenient Mounting Handhold
2. 3-Circuit Hydraulic Controls
3. Power Take-Off Control Lever
4. Foot-Operated Clutch Control
5. Full-View Instrument Panel
6. Transmission Shift Lever
7. Variable-Speed Hand Throttle
8. Roomy, Uncluttered Platform
9. Exclusive New Seating Comfort



# NEW 80 h.p. FORTY-TEN



Here's a dollar-producing combination of power with speed, economy, dependability, and long life . . . all in a tractor that is completely new and excitingly different.

#### Multi-Purpose Power for Every Job

The "4010" uses its 80 horsepower in a variety of ways—for speed with machines such as this 8-row planter, above, which it ably pulls at 7 mph—for luggering heavy loads such as disk tillers, disk harrows, and tool carriers—for driving big-capacity

PTO choppers and forage harvesters—and for hydraulic muscle to precision-control 5-bottom "pick-up" plows. This versatile power adds up to greater profit for you.

#### Experience the Thrill of the Wheel

You'll be quick to appreciate the new comfort and convenience, the new ease of handling provided in this great new series of tractors. See what we mean by a New Generation of Power—drive a new John Deere "4010" Tractor soon.

# works big equipment at top speeds



**Giant Steps in Grain and Rice Production.** New "4010" Standard Tractors boost grain and rice production. Tailor-made for the job, these tractors pull heavy tillage equipment including multiple hookups with new speed and economy; save you time and dollars all the way.



**High-Stepping Power for Tall, Bushy Crops.** High, wide, and mighty profitable, new "4010" Hi-Crop Tractors double as husky tillage tractors and as precision cultivating units. You'll do damage-free work 'til plants are able to care for themselves. Result? Yields and profits go up!

**John Deere's Most Powerful Row-Crop Tractor.** Drawn, integral, power-driven or 3-point tools—this newest row-crop powerhouse handles them all faster and better than ever before. It's fully adaptable to any crop or row requirement; consistently puts you hours, acres, and dollars ahead on every job.

# NEW 55 h.p. THIRTY-TEN



# hustles 4-bottom plows and similar payloads

A versatile fast-working row-crop tractor . . . a rugged "ready-to-go" standard model . . . an entirely new size in John Deere Row-Crop Utility Tractors—this is the new 55 horsepower "3010" Series. And, whether your requirements call for four- or six-row capacity, lugging ability for grain and rice work, or the combination of both in the compact Row-Crop Utility model—here, indeed, is the tractor that will stay with you, saving your muscle and upping work quality even on your toughest jobs. Gasoline, Diesel, or LP-Gas engine—this tractor offers them all to set new standards of performance in the 55 h.p. field. On any farm or job, the "3010" has a bright new future for you. Before you make a decision on any tractor, see and drive a new "3010"—it's a tractor that belongs on *your* farm!



**New Quik-Coupler Keeps You on the Seat.**  
This new "3010" Row-Crop demonstrates the ease of attaching equipment with the new Quik-Coupler. It takes only a second and you never leave the seat.



**Completely at Home in Grain and Ricefields.**  
Team a new "3010" Standard with large disk tillers, tool carriers; with double hookups of grain drills, field cultivators, and rod weeders or with heavy rice tillage equipment. You'll see acres of quality work literally pour out in your wake. Power, speed, and durability—they're all yours to enjoy in greater measure in the new "3010" Standard Tractor.



**Very Practical Tractor on Practically Every Job.**  
The low-built "3010" Row-Crop Utility Tractor will get year-round use on your farm. On almost every farm job that requires agile power, you'll find the new "3010" a natural-born cost-cutter. Works with a wide variety of equipment.

# NEW 45 h.p. TWENTY-TEN



Just one day in the field will convince you that a new John Deere "2010" Tractor is a spirited performer on every job; that it offers you the most usable 45 horsepower on the market today. The "2010" easily carries the full work load on many farms; on others, it's top choice as a thrifty, versatile power partner.

New "2010" Tractors are available in two types for row-crop operations. Each aggressively moves 3-bottom plows and good-size disk harrows through

stubborn acres . . . accurately plants and cultivates two or four rows at a time . . . nimbly skips through big, fast-moving haying operations . . . and handles your utility work to boot. Growers of tall, bushy crops and sugar cane will find the "2010" Hi-Crop's special brand of hustle well suited for all their tillage and cultivating requirements.

Fast-paced farming is here to stay. In the "2010" Series Tractors, you'll find the power and speed you need to keep you on top of your work schedule.

# offers versatile power that saves on every job



**With a "2010" Row-Crop, Good Work Is Always in Order.** Drawn, integral, power-driven, or 3-point equipment gives its best in capacity and job quality, working with a "2010" Row-Crop. Superior engine, transmission, and hydraulic system make the difference.



**You'll Toss a Real Haymaker at High Operating Costs.** There's practically no limit to the usefulness of the "2010" Row-Crop Utility. Low-built, stable on hillsides, yet with full clearance for cultivating, it slashes costs, boosts production and profits in haying, hauling, and all other work.

**Take the "2010" Hi-Way to Greater Profits.** A new "2010" Hi-Crop Tractor will raise your profits to new highs. Just a glance shows you the straight-through clearance which enables you to do damage-free work in tall, bushy crops, flowers, and sugar cane. Step up your earning power; step up on a modern new "2010" Hi-Crop Tractor.

# NEW 35 h.p. TEN-TEN



Surprise package! Never before have you seen 35 horsepower so compactly and functionally designed into tractors as it is in the new John Deere "1010" Series. Here's a skillful blending of maneuverability, economy, and real money-making work capacity.

The extra-low Utility model plays no favorites; it is equally at home in vineyards, groves and orchards, on haying, loading, hauling, and many other general field operations. Its compact silhouette enables you to move freely in tight quarters. The versatile Row-Crop model has ample power

to step right along with 2- and 3-bottom plows and will be first choice for one-row planting and cultivating of tobacco, cotton, corn, berries, and vegetables. New "go-anywhere-anytime" Crawler model gives you the jump on spring plowing; works with surefooted traction and stability on hillsides, over rough ground, in mud and snow. Yes, surprising performance awaits you in the new gasoline- and Diesel-powered "1010" Tractors. Don't delay the pleasure of driving one of these new "Little Giants" of the New Generation of Power.

# offers thrifty power for many uses



**Panorama of Profit in the Making.** While a fleet "1010" Utility skims a hayfield, mowing and conditioning in one sweep, the Row-Crop model scores effectively against profit-robbing weeds.

**All-Weather Builder of Profits.** Dozing, digging, loading—plowing, disk ing, clearing land—logging, removing snow . . . with big-capacity PTO, 3-point, drawn and mounted equipment, the compact, powerful "go-anywhere" "1010" Crawler pays off in dollars, the year-round.

# NEW 4-wheel drive EIGHTY-

It's an exciting new John Deere giant—a tractor that promises a bright new future for those who farm the horizons—the new John Deere "8010" Diesel.

Here is more than 200 engine horsepower that enables you to handle really "king-size" equipment; outstanding fuel economy that opens new fields of farm profit. Here is 4-wheel drive that delivers full power even on turns . . . 10-1/2 tons of traction-producing weight that moves you through tough conditions at maximum speeds . . . rubber-tired mobility that hustles tractor and equipment

to the job—free of trucking costs . . . plus typical John Deere quality and value.

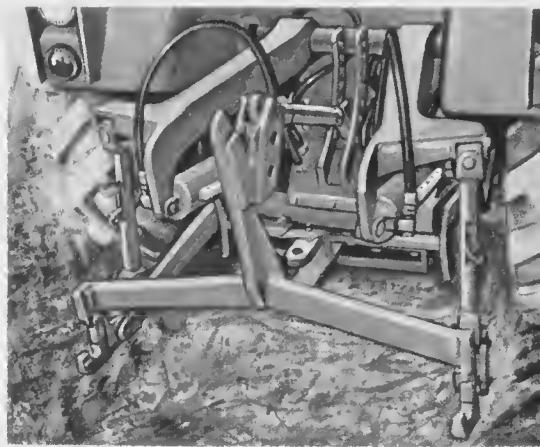
With a new "8010," you'll disk up to 185 acres a day, chase weeds with multiple hook-ups of field cultivators at a daily 260-acre clip . . . plow up to 50 acres a day without breathing hard . . . utilize grain drills, tool carriers, and rod weeders in spans you've never experienced in a wheel-type tractor—all at speeds up to 7 mph. Here is a practical solution to your requirement for big power, fast power—a tractor that will truly put you on top of your job and keep you there!



## Tested Power . . . . .



# TEN Diesel

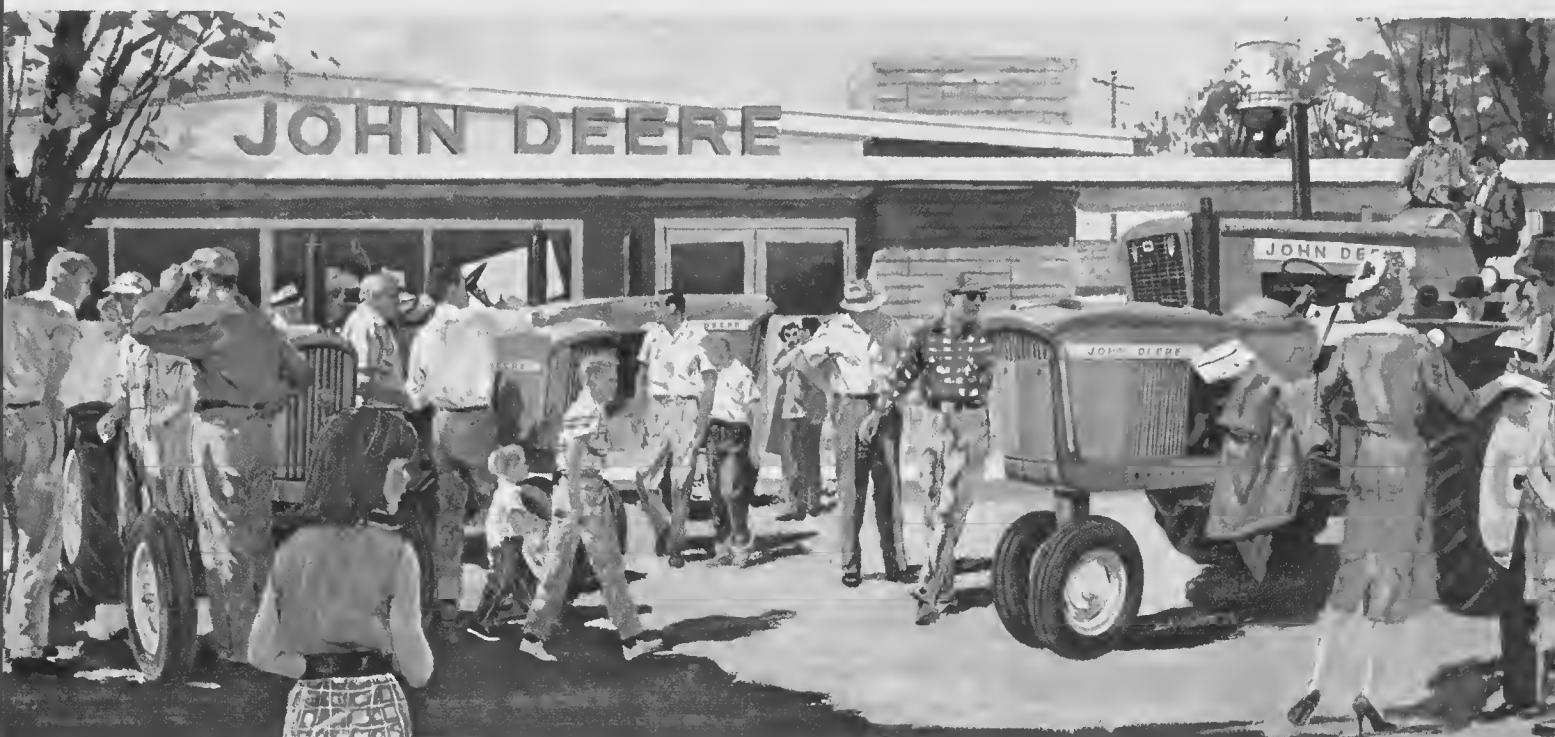


**Giant-Capacity Tools Get a Lift.**  
This husky 3-point hitch for the  
“8010” is capable of lifting many  
awe-inspiring tools such as the  
2-1, 2-ton, 8-bottom plow shown  
left with smooth hydraulic power.

*... Remember—5 full years of crops have  
been harvested with the tractors  
in this New Generation of Power!*

*Join the crowd . . .*

# See the New Generation of Power at your friendly John Deere Dealer's Store



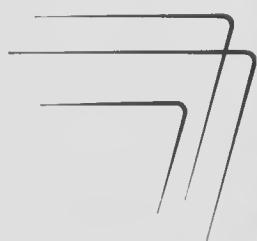
Pictures and words cannot begin to describe the "feel" and thrill of actually driving a new John Deere Tractor. Only through a field demonstration with you at the wheel as judge—can you begin to realize and appreciate the new command these tractors give you over operating costs, job quality, time, and human

effort. The "New Generation of Power" is on display at your John Deere dealer's store. There's a type and size to meet your needs. Inspect these new models from every angle, make your own comparisons, then have your dealer "bring one out" to your farm. Chances are it will stay right there!

## The John Deere Credit Plan

A new John Deere Credit Plan—as modern and practical as the "New Generation" Tractors—will make it easier and convenient for you to put one of these new tractors to work on your farm. Ask for full details.

*Ask Your John Deere Dealer  
for a FREE DEMONSTRATION*



**SOILS AND CROPS****Hot Time With Tough Hay**

**I**F hay is a little tough when it goes into the barn, it should be checked for a fire hazard, says Hal Wright of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

A hay probe thermometer is the best implement for the job. Use a 10 ft. length of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. electrical conduit or tubing. Rivet a sharpened hardwood point to the bottom end. Drill 6 holes of  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. diameter within the bottom 6 in. of the pipe. Lower a dairy thermometer on a 12 ft. cord to the bottom of the completed hay probe and you're ready to take the hay's temperature. Sponge rubber below the thermometer will act as a cushion and prevent breakage.

Push the probe well into the hay and leave it there for 10 minutes. Then read the temperature and follow these guides:

- 150°F, entering danger zone, take temperature daily.
- 160°F, danger, inspect every 4 hours to see if temperature is rising.
- 175°F, fire pockets can be expected, call fire department pumper and wet down the hay.
- 185°F, the pumper should be available because flames will develop when air comes in contact with the hot hay.
- 210°F, situation critical, hay is almost sure to ignite.

When there's danger, men should not enter the mow alone or without ropes tied to their waists. Fire pockets may develop and someone might fall into them. Long planks can be placed across the top of the hay for men to stand on while making observations or removing hay.

face structure and helps maintain the water infiltration rate.

You may run into some difficulties if you have large amounts of trash cover. It can slow down the rate of nitrification and weed control can be a problem in some areas. However, results show that the prevention of soil movement still depends on cultural methods that preserve a quantity of residue on the surface. V

**Soil Erosion And the Farmer**

**A** COMMITTEE studying soil erosion in Alberta has reported that farmers in many parts must learn to handle fallow land more effectively. They said that during 1959 there was soil drifting on 600,000 to 800,000 acres in Alberta. Less than one-tenth of this total was south of Calgary, but one-half of the drifting was centered in the Drumheller and Wheatland municipalities. There was considerable drifting also farther north in the Park Belt because of brush removal.

The committee consisted of Dr. O. S. Longman, retired Alberta deputy minister of agriculture; A. E. Palmer, retired superintendent of Lethbridge Experimental Farm; and C. A. Weir, a retired official of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

After a year's study, the committee found that many farmers were placing their entire dependence on trash cover for soil protection, and had neglected to use other methods, such as strip farming and cover crops. They found also an increase in the use of disk implements, which cover part of the trash.

Water erosion was causing losses mainly in the foothills of southern Alberta. The committee found that gully erosion was being given attention, but much less thought or action was directed toward sheet and rill erosion. They felt that more information was needed on rainfall intensities.

The committee pointed out that detailed information for controlling wind and water erosion is readily obtainable, but it remains for the farmer to put the information into practice. They concluded that no additional legislation is needed at the present time for the protection and utilization of Alberta land.

**Trash for Protection**

**U**P to 5,000 lb. per acre of standing wheat stubble is needed for complete protection of pulverized or sandy soil against wind erosion, according to the Swift Current Experimental Farm. But 500 lb. can eliminate the risk of erosion on loam soils of fair structure.

It is pointed out that there is no question of the value of crop residue as a major factor in decreasing or eliminating soil blowing. This also prevents the breakdown of the sur-



Soil erosion committee (l. to r.): C. A. Weir, O. S. Longman and A. E. Palmer.

# Willard

## Winta-Charge

and this official size

**SPALDING**  
**VARSITY FOOTBALL**  
(Regular retail value \$7.00)



**BOTH FOR ONLY**  
**\$3.90**

You change the oil in your crankcase for winter. You fill the radiator with antifreeze. You switch to snow tires. This year, winterize your battery, too. Make sure it will stand up under the power-draining winter months ahead. Get the Willard Winta-Charge and an official Spalding Varsity Football from your Willard Battery Dealer—both for only \$3.90! This service includes a complete inspection and recharge, brings your battery to tip-top condition. So, get the Willard Winta-Charge and your gift football today!

**See your nearest Willard Battery Dealer NOW!**



# How Lye helps these top Broiler Men prevent mortality

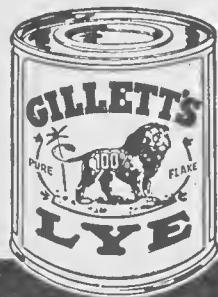
Norm Lee and Ray Chidley of Woodville, Ontario own and operate a broiler farm with a capacity of 30,000 broilers per flock. One of the greatest hazards to profitable broiler raising is mortality through disease. As a safeguard, they carry out a sanitation program between flocks which consists of spraying their broiler houses with a solution of Gillett's Lye. Since beginning this method, mortality has been kept to a minimum, with not a single outbreak of disease.



Ray Chidley prepares a concentrated Gillett's Lye solution which is poured into a 60-gallon barrel of water for spraying. (Solution should be to the strength of 1 small, 9 1/2 oz. can per gallon of water, and can be brushed on surfaces.)



Norm Lee sprays the interior of one of the 3 broiler houses. Before new chicks arrive, houses have been thoroughly cleaned, then sprayed with Gillett's Lye, which kills bacteria and micro-organisms, safeguarding the health of young chicks.



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## Some Thoughts On Garden Planning



WHEN you choose trees and shrubs for the garden, the chances are that you have beauty, shade and shelter in mind. But you might also want to consider using trees to give you privacy or to hide an unsightly view. Privacy may not be particularly important in the country, where traffic is not usually a serious intrusion, and the garden is not surrounded by other houses. However, there is something to be said for having a sheltered corner for meals out of doors or the odd moments of relaxation.

Unsightly views are less common in the country too, but there are times when it is more pleasant to look at trees and shrubs instead of some of the everyday things around us.

These suggestions are not of vital importance, but if you are planning to plant more trees and shrubs, it could be worth the trouble to consider some of these angles before locating them.

## Temporary Tree

THIS seems like an odd time to be thinking about what to do with a Christmas tree after Christmas. But Mrs. Nellie Palmer of North Oshawa, Ont., has a suggestion which needs to be acted on before freeze-up.

Choose a spot where you would like to have an evergreen. Then take a stout stake, about 2 feet shorter than your average Christmas tree, and drive it into the ground. When the Christmas season is over, you just tie the tree firmly to the stake and it will look good all winter. Mrs. Palmer places hers as a screen for her winter compost pile, and it also makes a bird-feeding station.

## Room for Small Fruits

"YOU too can grow small fruits," says Jack Menzies of the University of Manitoba. Strawberries and raspberries supply ample fresh fruit for the family from a relatively small area, and they come into production much sooner than other fruits. There is already a sizeable commercial acreage of small fruits in Manitoba, but it could be expanded greatly.

Dr. Menzies points out that strawberries and raspberries do well in a wide range of soils, but prefer sandy loams rich in organic matter. Good drainage, fertility and moisture are essential to good growth and yields. Moisture is especially critical just before and during the fruiting season, so commercial growers need irrigation and a good water supply.

In planning to grow small fruits, look for an area protected by shelterbelts, hedges or a bluff on the south, west and north. This will mean snow cover in winter and protection from hot winds in summer. Additional winter protection is advisable, and for commercial strawberry growing it is essential. A 3/4 in. mulch should be applied in late fall after several light frosts. Hay and straw are the handiest materials, but they must be as free from weed seeds as possible.

There are several excellent varieties of raspberries and strawberries for home gardeners or commercial growers. Virus-free strawberry plants should be used for commercial plantings, if possible, as they will give double or triple the yields of plants that are not free of virus.

## Care of Potato Crop

THE Ontario Department of Agriculture says that in order to store quality potatoes, they should be cured for 10 days after harvest at 65°F., with good air circulation. This corks over the bruises. Potatoes treated with a sprout inhibitor should be stored at 50° or higher. But the untreated ones need to be at 38° to 40° to stop sprouting. Quality is ruined for table use or processing if they're stored at less than 38°. Seed potatoes can be stored at 34°.

Watch temperatures and humidity carefully. Potatoes freeze and die at about 29°. There is loss of weight and size when humidity is less than 90%.

Quality can be improved if potatoes are removed from cold storage and put in a warm room at 10 to 14 days before using them.

## Simple Deer Repellent

THE odor of blood and bone meal will repel deer that threaten to damage young orchard trees. G. M. Weiss of the Summerland Research Station, B.C., considers these materials are more effective than creosote and benzene hexachloride in making the trees unpalatable. A cotton bag containing about an ounce of blood and bone meal can be tied to a tree and will give protection for up to 3 months, depending on the amount of rainfall or sprinkler irrigation.

Serious damage to trees is caused by bucks rubbing the velvet off their horns and breaking and skinning trees. The trees then need to be cut off near the ground and started from a new shoot. Deer also browse on leaves and tender growing tips during the growing season, and on slender wood in the dormant season.

If damage results from small, local deer populations, the best method may be shooting, subject to the approval of local game authorities.

# POULTRY

## Turning To Leghorns

THE stage seems to be set for a big swing to Leghorn-type hens in the Atlantic Provinces. New Brunswick's biggest poultryman, Randolph Hicks of Campbellton, reports that the first year he offered Leghorn-type birds to his customers, 40 per cent of his orders specified these birds. He expects more and more poultrymen to order them in the months ahead.

"It's feed conversion that makes the difference," he says. "These small-framed, high-producing birds may produce a dozen eggs on about 9 cents less feed than other types. The customers who keep records are coming back for more."

Hicks recalls that poultrymen in his area, which extends through the Atlantic Provinces and eastern Quebec, remained loyal to dual-purpose birds long after poultrymen in Central Canada. When he first offered his customers Leghorns, he advised them to try only a few the first year, because they require more care than dual-purpose birds. Their popularity surprised him.



[Guide photos]  
Randolph Hicks' customers are now discovering value of a Leghorn type.

Hicks has a 20,000-hen laying flock as well as a 92,000-egg capacity hatchery. A big part of his business involves selling fresh eggs to stores in Campbellton. Here, he and other producers have shown what co-operation can do for the poultryman. These producers have agreed to hold a fair price line.

"To make such a program succeed, you have to provide customers with a high quality egg," says Hicks.

He handles and packs his own eggs, and delivers them to stores several times a week. They bring price premiums of up to 5 cents over grading station eggs.

Hicks says it's easier for producers in a district like his own, that is remote from the heavy egg production centers, to hold the price line. But he recalls that on occasion, when an individual producer has not been prepared

to fight for a fair price, all producers have suffered.

Despite his own expansion in the poultry business, Hicks says any poultryman must measure the potential market before expanding. Once his own first big 3-storey building was up, he recalls that he resolved to let profits rather than borrowed money pay for any further expansion. Even so, by 1958 he was able to build another big laying house.

"When the industry goes through a price squeeze, I'm not as vulnerable as if I had to repay money to the bank," he says.—D.R.B. ▼



The big poultry houses overlook the Baie des Chaleurs, with Gaspe beyond.



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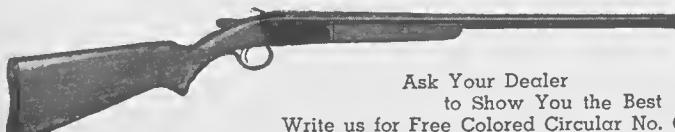
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**FARM  
BUILDINGS**



[Guide photo]

J. K. Findlay of Manotick, Ont., at the door of his new aluminum milk house.

### Package Deal On a Milk House

DAIRY farmer J. K. Findlay wanted a new milk house in a hurry this spring, as he switched over from milk cans to his first bulk tank. Rather than build it himself, he took advantage of a package deal that is now offered by a lumber dealer. His dealer

took the contract to build an approved milk house from the ground up.

It is completely insulated, has aluminum siding and a concrete floor, and it has a 2-door vestibule leading into the stable. Outside measurements of the building are 14 ft. by 16 ft., and the cost was \$1,450.

Findlay milks a 45-cow Holstein herd on his 135-acre farm at Manotick, Ont. □

### Hog Barn Is Kept Dry

THE dirtiest spots in any livestock enclosure are found around the feeders and watering troughs where the ground gets heavily trampled.

In this new hog barn on the farm of Bill Woytenko, Athabasca, Alta., the troughs have been mounted on a circular apron, or dome, between the

pens so spilled water will drain away from where the animals stand. The same feature has been applied to the self-feeders which are located inside the open-end structure.

Wood shavings are widely used in this area to absorb excess moisture in all types of livestock pens or corrals. —C.V.F. □



[Guide photos]  
Waterer is mounted on concrete dome  
and is positioned to serve two pens.



Apron slopes from self-feeder. Feed bin also supplies two lots of hogs.



Wood shavings absorb moisture. Photo was taken during a very rainy period.

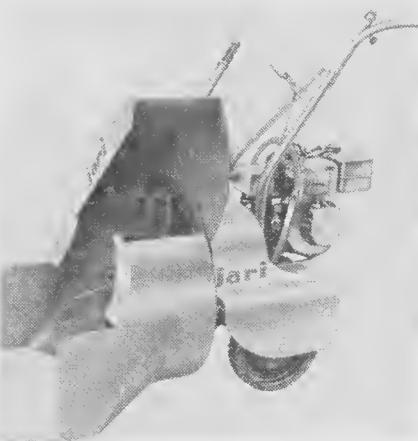


Hogs are bedded on clean straw below the slope of a concrete feeder apron.

## WHAT'S NEW

### Power-Plus Lantern

This 12-volt portable lantern produces more illumination than a pair of modern automobile headlights. It gives visibility for nearly a full mile. It is said to deliver up to three times the life of other 12-volt battery lights. (Burgess Battery Company) (307) ✓



### Two-Way Thrower

Claimed to be the first home-size snow thrower with a rotary fan that changes direction at the same time as the discharge chute is reversed, this machine is equally efficient when throwing right or left. Fan and chute are reversed simultaneously with one hand. Direction change is handy when clearing snow along buildings and driveways, or throwing with the wind. (Jari Products Inc.) (308) ✓

### Big Changes in Tractors



New John Deere tractors have power brakes and power steering; variable-speed 4 and 6 cylinder engines; shift from forward to reverse without stopping; choice of load, depth, or load-and-depth on 3-point hitch; 2-speed PTO front and rear; 3-cushion seat adjusting to operator's height and weight; 3-point equipment coupling without leaving tractor seat; and an open mounting area. In 35, 45, 55 and 80 h.p., gas and diesel models. (Deere and Co.) (309) ✓

### Valve Replacement

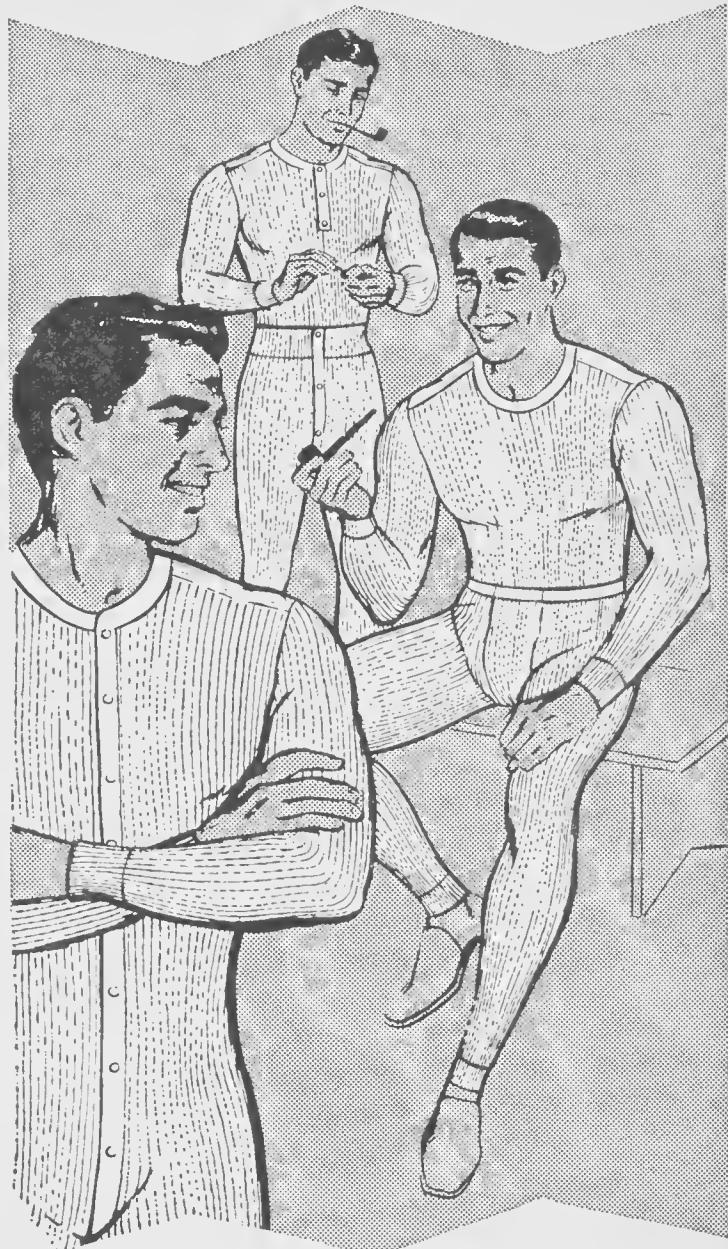
Said to make tube valve replacement as easy as tubeless, this new line of self-vulcanizing tire valves can be used for car, truck, bus and tractor tire tubes. A chemical fluid eliminates the need for vulcanizers, but the valve can be applied by hot-paste vulcanizing if preferred. The fluid is applied to the buffed tube stock, the valve base is pressed firmly in place and is ready for use. (Scovill Mfg. Co.) (310) ✓



**Massey-Ferguson:** The M-F 98 tractor featured in this column recently (item 299) is available in the United States but not in Canada. The equivalent Canadian model is the M-F 95. ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as-(17).

## "Cold weather means STANFIELD'S Red and Blue Label Time!"



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DRAWERS, 32-42, Blue Label \$5.50

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Red Label (RL11) Shirt, crew neck, long sleeves \$4.98

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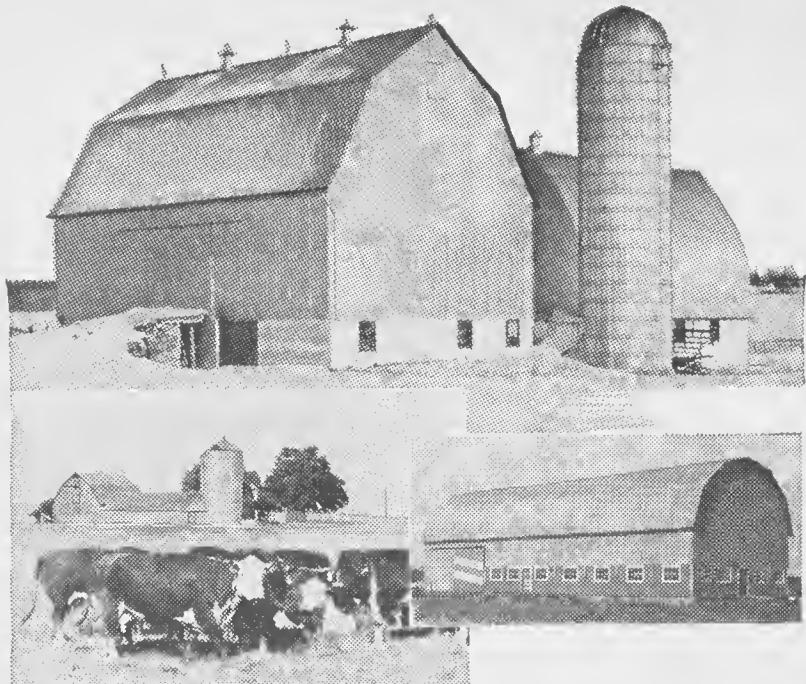
All prices shown are approximate.

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### Hard-Facing Gives Longer Service

If you have a welder, you can reduce maintenance costs by hard-facing quite a number of surfaces that wear on your tools and implements.

According to C. Wold of the University of Manitoba, there are three general types of hard-facing materials used on farms. The first is the chromium carbide and tungsten carbide type, very hard and brittle, and with good resistance to abrasion. This type comes as tubular coated electrodes, regular cast alloy electrodes, or as powder. You can use it to hard-surface thin edges, such as plow shares and cultivator sweeps. The rods are for the oxy-acetylene process, and the powder for the arc torch. The deposit made by an arc welder is unsatisfactory for thin edges, and is usually confined to thicker edges, such as harrow teeth or combine cylinder rasp bars.

The second type includes high carbon and tool steel rods, which are cheaper than the carbide types, and can be hot forged and heat treated. They have greater resistance to impact than the carbide type, but are not as resistant to abrasion. They are suitable for plowshares and cultivator shovels used in rocky ground, and for such jobs as building up worn draw-bars, clevises and hand tools. The high carbon and tool steel rods are applied usually with the metallic arc, but can be obtained for use with the oxy-acetylene process.

The third type is work-hardening material with high resistance to impact and moderate resistance to abrasion. The deposit is fairly soft when first applied, but it hardens when subjected to impact. It is used for building up worn rollers, idlers and sprockets on track-type tractors, and other similar applications.

The cost of hard-facing material and its application is low, considering the longer life and increased efficiency of the hard-faced part or tool. ✓

### Wide Range of Silage Handling Speeds

WE have taken a lot of the slavery and danger out of silage feeding by using machines to do it, but we still have a lot to learn about the problems of mechanical unloading of silage; according to Martin Decker of Kansas State University.

In tests on Kansas farms with 5 different mechanical unloaders, operated by regular farm help, unloading rates ranged from 2.1 to 11.7 tons of corn and sorghum silage per hour. The average was 6.4 tons. In comparison, the average rate of hand unloading on 7 farms was 5.7 tons per hour, with all operators using a 10-tined fork.

It was noted that the farmer with the highest unloading rate filled his fork to only 13 lb. per forkful (the average was 17.1 lb.), but he established a high rate of forking at 20.5 forks per minute, as against the average of 10.3.

We are better at putting silage into silos with machinery than we are at removing the silage and distributing it to livestock, says Decker. This is because the differences in farms make it difficult to develop one unit to fit all circumstances. So most equipment must be fitted as part of the existing system. Some of the problems that must be studied are: improvement of inadequate wiring and devices; improved design for more efficient machines; and, difficulties in unloading grass, forage and shredded silage. ✓

### Setting Spark Plugs



[Champion Spark Plug photo  
The center electrode can be filed by bending the ground electrode slightly.]

WHEN you install new or used spark plugs, always make sure that the gaps are adjusted to the proper setting. Correct gap setting influences engine performance all the way from starting to top speed.

According to a leading spark plug manufacturer, gaps should always be adjusted with a feeler gauge made of round wire. A flat gauge can't possibly measure the curved or arched contour of the electrodes, as they gradually erode through use.

When servicing plugs, always file both electrodes flat for peak performance. You can file the center electrode by bending the ground electrode slightly (see photograph). ✓

### Money Saver For Tractor Operators

BOTH fuel and wear-and-tear on tractors can be saved if you select the right speed for the load to be pulled. S. G. Huber and B. J. Lamp of Ohio State University have made tests with 5 gasoline and 3 diesel tractors, and the results showed that for light loads they got 66 per cent greater engine efficiency by reducing engine speeds. This was due mainly to a reduction in frictional horsepower loss.

Small tractors showed a greater improvement in efficiency at the best hand throttle settings than did the large ones, and also the effect was more pronounced at lighter loads. Fuel savings resulting from operation at the most suitable speeds ranged from 11.1 per cent to 33.0 per cent over the calculated work life of the tractors tested.

Huber and Lamp suggest that the speed regulation of present engine governors should be improved. They say that a governor should provide adequate speed regulation from rated engine speed down to about half of the rated engine speed. ✓

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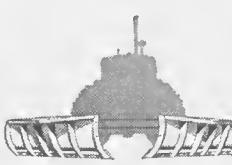
## CATERPILLAR

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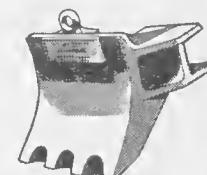
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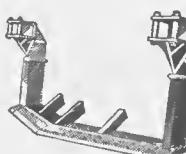
BALDERSON-BUILT LOADER utilizes draft arms of Cat Tool Bar.



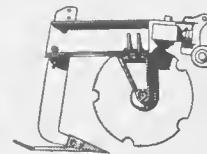
FLECO-BUILT RAKES clear land, leave soil in place.



ROME-BUILT K/G BLADE splits trees, shears stumps at base.



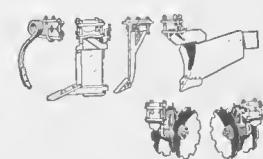
TOOL BAR ROOT PLOW cuts brush below ground level.



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*Continued from page 13*

## CUT CHORE TIME

overhead bins were installed in the feed room. The system trimmed feeding time to half an hour morning and night.

The steers at this farm run in two separate yards, and a feed bunk extends from silos and feed room into each. In devising the new system, the top edges of the bunks were stripped with angle iron to form a running track, and old car brake drums were used to make wheels for the cart. A homemade turntable at the junction of the two feed bunks consists of a circular steel plate mounted on an old binder drive wheel that is pivoted on its side. Feed bunks have a slight incline so the cart follows a man along as he shovels out the ration. Dave Phillips is the operator.

Near Brooks, Alta., Hiroshi Takeda uses much the same system to fill the bunks in his feedlot. In this case, two-by-fours placed along the top of the feed bunks serve as rails. A belt-driven spreader within the cart drops the chopped feed evenly along the length of the trough.

In B.C.'s Lower Fraser Valley, turkey grower Bill Dickson of Surrey uses an overhead trolley version of the feed cart. It runs to the feed bins and down the center aisle of a turkey barn so it can service the feed troughs located on each side. The bucket is filled by gravity flow.

### Overhead Feed Bin

Fred Johnson spent \$270 on a 7-ton overhead bin, and says it is saving him hours of work and \$9 per ton for the 20 tons of dairy ration concentrate he buys every year.

He set the bin on his barn floor beside the hammer mill and feed mixer. Pelleted dairy ration is delivered in bulk into it. In mixing the complete ration for his cows, he uses a bushel basket to move home-grown grain and the concentrated pellets into the hammer mill. Then, bran is added as these are put in the mixer. The ration is augered from the mixer to a bin which feeds down to the cart in the stable below.

His price discount on dairy concentrate now is \$5 per ton for taking it in bulk, and another \$4 for buying in quantity.

### Grain Handling System

Ontario dairy and hog man Herb Watson found that handling grain and feed was one of the jobs consuming the most time and labor on the farm. To streamline that everyday job, he called in agricultural engineer Ross Milne to help with plans. Then he installed a new granary in his barn, and an almost - complete grain handling system. Now, elevators and augers can move grain from the granary out to overhead bins in the feed room. From there it can be directed through the feed grinder and then elevated back into the overhead storage bins. He intends to install a mixer so the complete job of feed preparation will be mechanical. Even now, the system is saving him time every day of the year.

The biggest single saving is at harvest time, when grain from the field

is dumped from his runabout truck into the pit in the barn floor. It is mechanically elevated back to any bin in the granary while the driver is going back for another load. There are no bags to heave this way, and no gang of men required.

### Baled Hay Stacker

Handling hay has always been a heavy chore. A hydraulic hay lifter and tilting hay boat on the farm of Ted Stoodley at Nightingale, Alta., enables Ted and his 78-year-old father, Ernest, to cut and stack 200 acres of hay in record time. Stacks are made 9 bales high.

### Forage Blowers

Cutting boxes which can blow chopped hay into the barn loft are also great labor savers. Not too many years ago, hay had to be swung up into the loft via pulley and rope. A cutting box and blower are used now on the farm of Leo Sanderson at Piapot, Sask. v

*Continued from page 15*

## HE PRACTISES

out at a rate of 50 to 60 a month for an annual output of between 600 and 700. He used to buy his feeders wherever they happened to be available when he needed them, but now has an arrangement with one farmer to supply all of them. This means that the pigs will be more likely to be free of diseases and closer to the type he prefers.

THE heating for all floors comes from a boiler in the second barn. This provides radiant heat through the floor to all pig pens and eliminates the need for bedding. For the broilers, there are water pipes along the walls of their areas. The pigs are kept in a temperature of 60°F, and the broilers at 70°, except for a brooding temperature of 82° (90° under the pipes), which is reduced gradually.

There are two exhaust fans in the east wall of each floor, one controlled by a thermostat and the other by a timer. Fresh air enters the barns through attics above the false roofs and flows through hollow walls down to the pig pens. Slides in the false roofs control the fresh air supply to the broilers. Fluorescent lighting has

(Please turn to page 58)



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age at entry	until age 60	age 61	age 63	age 65 and thereafter
20	\$8,280	\$6,624	\$4,968	\$2,137
30	5,730	4,584	3,438	1,662
40	3,580	2,864	2,148	1,187
50	2,100	1,680	1,260	712
59	1,340	1,072	804	285

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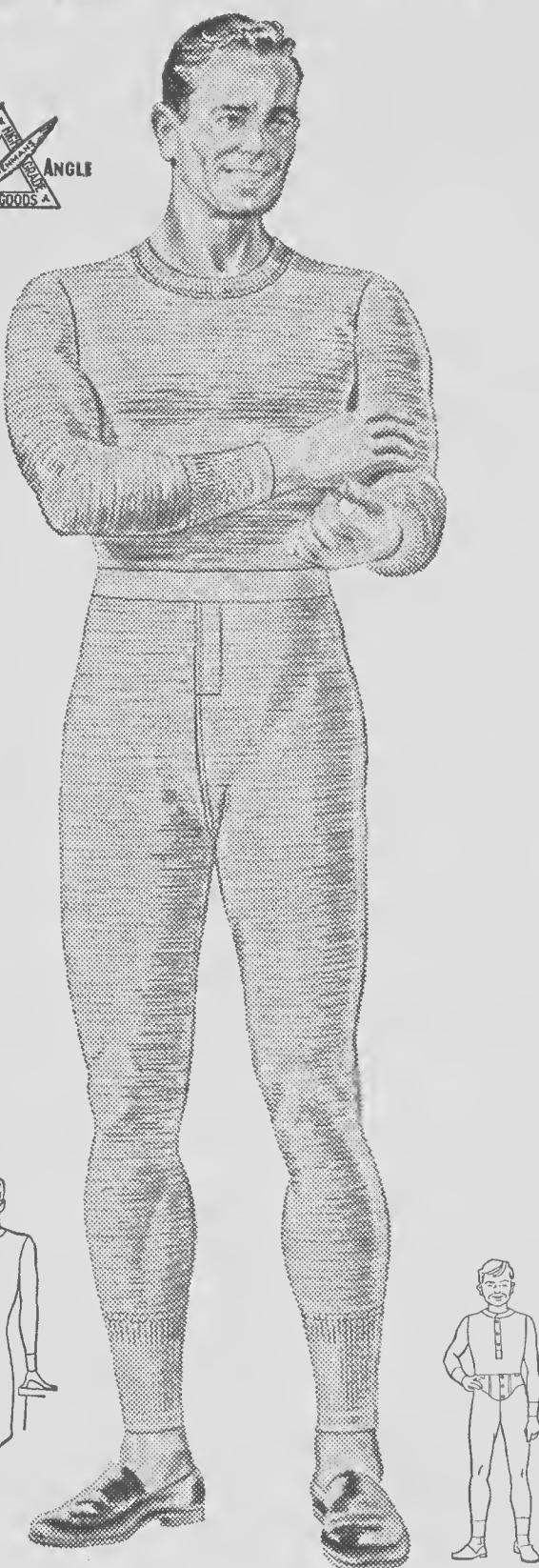
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**IT PAYS TO LOOK FOR THE PENMANS LABEL**

(Continued from page 56)

been installed throughout the buildings and is kept on at all times for the broilers, but goes off at night in the pig pens.

The broilers have automatic feeders running on a chain principle, which takes 12 minutes to make a circuit of the floor. A timer is set to control the operation according to the birds' stage of growth. About 6 to 8 circuits may be made in a day.

Glenn ran some feeding tests and discovered that the protein level was too high for his broilers. So he cut the feed and reduced costs from as much as 38 and 42 cents per bird to as little as 30.6 cents.

With his ingenious and well-planned system, Glenn Flaten can handle all the normal chores himself in no more than 4 hours a day. This includes feeding and barn cleaning. He also cleans and disinfects the broiler pens after each lot is sent to market.

The walls are sprayed with Carbola paint, containing malathion, which has eliminated the fly problem throughout the barns. Spraying takes about half an hour.

Pigs are weighed once a week when they are approaching market weight. He has averaged about 50 per cent grade A so far, and expects to do better since he has started to buy all the weanlings from one source. V

*Continued from page 14*

## WHEAT ACREAGE

yield would increase production by 90 million bushels a year, or a total of 900 million bushels during the decade of the 1960's.

Now, let us summarize briefly the main assumptions we have been attempting to justify, and the prospects for the 1960's that can be deduced from them.

- Under prevailing circumstances, our grain growers are already producing 25 million bushels more of wheat than can be marketed.
- Increasing competition for world markets could reduce our wheat sales by as much as 50 million bushels a year in the 1960's.
- An increase in the average wheat yields on present acreage, of 4 bushels to the acre, could raise production by 90 million bushels a year.

The total of these three figures is 165 million bushels a year. Such a forecast means that we could come out of the decade of the 1960's with a carryover of 165 times 10, or 1,650 million bushels, plus the 500 million bushel carryover that now exists, or a total of 2,150 million bushels. We would quadruple our carryover. This is indeed, an alarming prospect!

Even if the estimates for the 1960's are cut in half, we could still nearly treble our carryover to 1,325 million bushels, compared with 500 million bushels today. Such holdings would be an utterly unmanageable surplus. They would be a cost to the farmer, a cost to the nation and a threat to the level of world prices. To permit this to happen would be bad farm policy and bad national policy.

The conclusion is as clear as it is inevitable. Prairie Canada must seed less acres to wheat. Production must come down.

THE first step should be an estimate—as accurate as possible—of how much grain per year can be moved in the decade of the 1960's, including both domestic disappearance and exports. A figure of some 400 million bushels does not appear too unreasonable. If per acre yields are estimated at some 22 bushels—an increase only half that of the 1950's—it will mean we can move the produce of some 18 million acres of wheat per year. And it means that the amount of land seeded to wheat should come down by about four million acres.

The second step should be to get these four million acres out of wheat, without shifting them into forms of production that would result in the market for other products being flooded and demoralized.

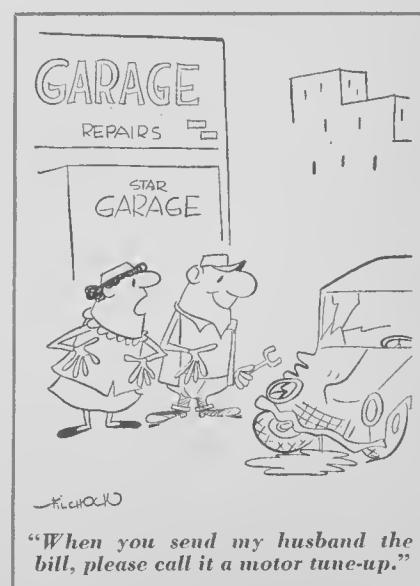
Federal and provincial policies that have been directed toward compensating farmers for producing grain must shift in the direction of taking farm acres out of wheat.

Some form of soil bank is the obvious solution. It should not be a soil bank of the kind that failed in the United States. Canadian policy should involve purchase of marginal land so that it again becomes Crown land, owned outright by the Crown.

Indeed, this program would provide an opportunity to correct the shortcomings of the Homestead policy. Many acres that should never have been broken would revert to the public domain. It would be an integral part of the long overdue rural rehabilitation program, in which farmers that are locked in an uneconomic and hopeless situation could find a ready buyer for their farm land—the Crown. The displaced farmer could be helped by the provision of training and an employment counselling service.

Nor would the cost be unreasonable. At ten cents a bushel the cost of storing a two-billion bushel surplus would be \$200 million a year. At \$40 an acre, this \$200 million, in one year, would buy more than the 4 million acres, that needs to come out of wheat production.

Unless prairie agriculture is to be demoralized during the 1960's, the \$200 million should be spent on buying up marginal and submarginal land, rather than in paying storage on mounting wheat surpluses. V



"When you send my husband the bill, please call it a motor tune-up."



by LELA ANDREWS

*To many folks it was a joke that a grown man would go to school.*

MY father used to tell me to learn as much as I could, as fast as I could, because knowledge was the one thing in this world that no one could ever take away from me.

That philosophy probably prompted me to become a school teacher. And no doubt, it also had a hand in my interest in Stevie Feniak. Stevie was a boy my father would have appreciated.

I knew he was no ordinary student, even on that first day, as I looked at my crowded classroom. In that sea of unknown faces, Stevie's was the first to catch my eye.

It was not because he was a good-looking child. Neither was he well-dressed. Nor was he particularly tidy. He was, in fact, a rather grubby little boy, in patched overalls and a shirt that was too large. And his hair kept falling into his eyes. But there was something about Stevie that reached out to me. Maybe it was the eager way he leaned across his desk. In any case, I recognized him as a boy who wanted to learn.

"My name is Miss James," I told the class. "And since you know me, perhaps I'd better get acquainted with you. Come forward, one by one, and I'll take your names and ages."

The first day is the most difficult one for a teacher. It isn't easy to associate new names with new faces. But when that day was over, I remembered two boys clearly—Stevie, because he interested me, and Arnold Goodwin, for quite another reason.

Arnold was 13, a chubby boy, too big for his age. He had freckles and caroty hair. When he came forward to give his name, he did so with such a swagger that the whole class snickered.

"Miss James," he said. "My brother, Howard, told me that if you were young and good-looking, I was to tell you that he wanted a date tonight."

Laughter shook my classroom. I tried to keep my face stern.

"And you can tell your brother," I said, "never to send a boy on a man's errand. And if he does so again, I'll have a date with the boy . . . after school."

That same evening, however, Howard Goodwin did come and visit me. He was a surprisingly attractive man. He was tall and blond and his grin was friendly.

"I'm sorry, Miss James, for what happened in school today," he said. "I did tell Arnold to say that, of course, but I was only joking. I didn't mean it."

His grin grew wider.

"I liked your answer, though. And I must say, Arnold made no mistake in judgment. What say we shake hands and forgive and forget? We'll go to a movie or something and celebrate."

So I shook hands with Howard Goodwin and we became friends. He was fun to be with and I liked him. From that time on, he called often and we went out together.

Folks around the district began saying that it looked as though they were going to lose their

the extension library, to government departments, and even to my old university professors, trying to find the answers. Some evenings I was so busy I didn't even have time for Howard.

"Great scot, Peg," he would say. "When are you going to knock off this school teaching kick? Let that Ukrainian quiz-kid find his own answers for a change. Come on. Let's go out and have fun."

"So Stevie's Ukrainian?" I said.

"Well, yeah. I guess so. He was born here, but his folks came from some place over there. Come on, Peg. Let's go out."

Sometimes, of course, I did go. It was tempting to leave my books and go and have fun with Howard. But there were other times when I didn't feel free to go. Those were the times when Howard wasn't too understanding. Usually he left without me, a trifle angry because I took my teaching seriously.

In the meantime, Stevie was not only asking questions, he was reading books, as well. I even had to force him to go outside at recess. If left to his own devices, he stayed at his desk to read.

I loved that eager little boy. Even so, there were times when his insatiable appetite for knowledge was maddening, especially on days when I was tired.

One day, when the class had been especially troublesome and my nerves were getting a little ragged around the edges, I threw up my hands and said, "Oh, Stevie! Why do you have to know all these things, anyway?"

Stevie looked up, surprised.

"Oh, it's not me, Teacher," he said. "It's Mike. He needs to know."

"And who is Mike?" I asked.

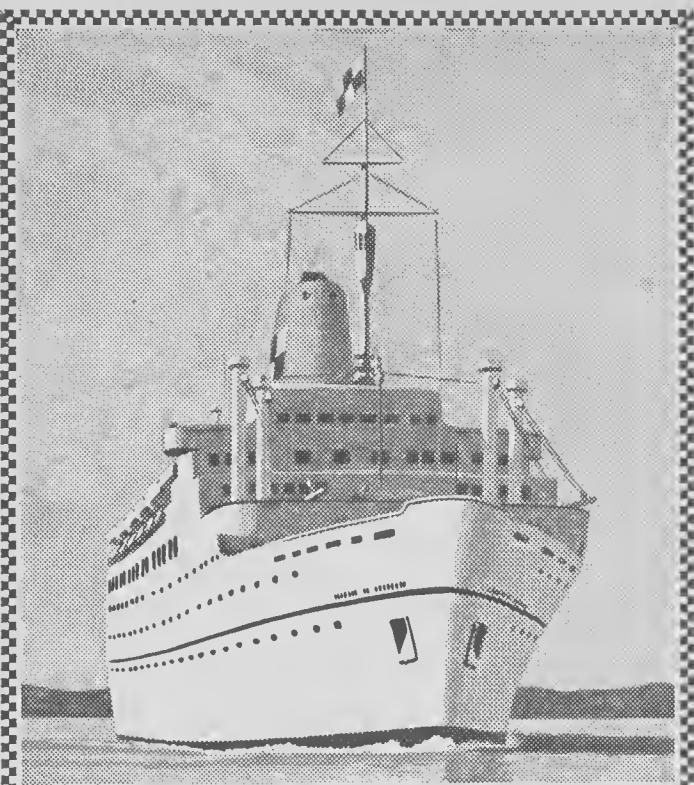
Stevie grinned.

"My brother. He looks after me."

It was then I realized that Stevie's home life probably had some bearing on his behavior in class. I'd never been invited to the Feniak home, but I was determined to find out about it.

(Please turn to page 60)

Illustrated by GORDON COLLINS



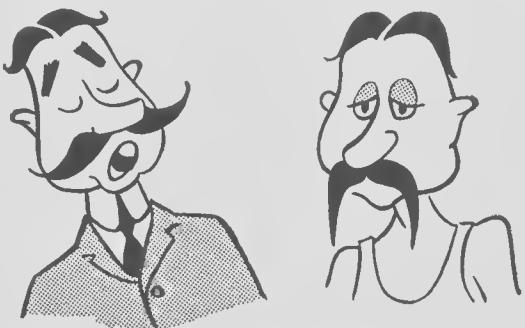
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"Stevie," I said. "Would it be all right if I walked home with you some night next week and stayed for supper?"

Stevie grinned.

"Gee! I'd like that."

Then a frown puckered his forehead.

"But gee! I don't know. I'd have to ask Mike."

This Mike, I decided, must be a tyrant. But apparently, even a tyrant could be swayed. Next day, Stevie came to school with a grin all over his face.

"Mike says sure. Come next Friday, if you don't mind plain cooking and no tablecloth."

"I don't mind," I said.

"Then, it's fixed," Stevie agreed. He seemed very happy over the whole arrangement.

Howard, however, was not at all happy when I told him about my Friday night plans.

"You're going where?" he yelped. "Are you out of your mind?"

"For goodness' sake," I said. "What's eating you? I'm only going home with Stevie for supper."

"Well, hurrah!" he said. "I hope you and Mike Feniak have fun. It ought to be real cozy!"

"What do you mean, real cozy? Stevie's folks will be there."

"Folks? What folks? He hasn't got any. Only Mike."

I was confused.

"But you said . . . remember? You said yourself they were Ukrainian."

"Well, sure. They were. But they're dead, now. Have been for years. The old man was killed in a mine accident. Stevie's mother died a couple of years later. Some kind of lung trouble."

NOW I understood why Stevie wasn't always as tidy as he could be, why his overalls sometimes needed patching. I also knew why there had been no invitation to his home.

"This Mike?" I asked. "What's he like?"

"Oh, a big, dark guy. Kind of stupid. I don't really know him. He keeps off to himself."

"What makes you think he's stupid?"

"Well, he can't read nor write. Didn't go to school in the old country, I guess. Doesn't talk much, either. An odd guy."

Howard looked at me.

"You aren't going, now that you know, are you, Peg?"

I said, "I'll have to. I practically invited myself. And I promised Stevie."

I had quite a few misgivings about that supper date, but on Friday night, Stevie and I walked home together.

Mike's farm was along the river bottom. It wasn't a large or a prosperous place, but you could see that it was well-cared for. Even the weather-beaten old house looked comfortable and Mike's cattle were as sleek as seals. Mike, himself, was a pleasant surprise.

It was true, he was big and dark, but he didn't strike me as being either stupid or odd. He was a courteous host.

"Come in," he said. "It is pleasant to know you. I have wanted this pleasure, but there seemed no way. It

is difficult when we are only two men in this family."

He ruffled Stevie's hair and I could see the affection between them.

"I'm afraid I've put you to a great deal of trouble," I said. "I didn't realize Stevie had no mother or I wouldn't have asked to come."

Mike smiled.

"Then, we wouldn't have had this honor. It would have been too bad."

The little house was bare inside, lacking the touches a woman's hand might have given it. But it was clean and tidy. The supper was good, too. Mike cooked and served it.

BUT it was the man who interested me. As Howard had said, Mike was uneducated. He'd never had a chance to go to school. In the old country, they had been too poor. Now, he had Stevie and himself to support. But Mike wasn't ignorant, nor did he want to be.

"I do not know much," he told me, humbly, "but what I don't know, I ask Stevie. He will learn for me. He brings his books home and reads to me. He is a smart boy, this Stevie. He will go far."

I was moved by Mike's gentle pride in Stevie's accomplishments.

"Mike," I said. "It's never too late to learn. Would you like to learn how to read and write?"

Mike's face lit up, but in the next moment, he shrugged.

"I am too old, too stupid. I cannot go to school like a boy. Who would teach me?"

"I would," I said. "And you needn't come to school like a boy. Come two or three evenings a week and bring Stevie. Together, we'll teach you to read."

"You would do this for me?" Mike exclaimed. "You would work all these nights?"

I laughed.

"I guess I'm a real gone teacher. But if you'll come, I'll do it."

"I'll come," Mike said, and so my evening classes began.

News of my new pupil soon spread around the neighborhood. Of course, I got kidded about it. Most people thought it was a good joke, a grown man coming to school. Howard didn't think it was funny at all.

"Great scot, Peg. When are you going to stop this nonsense?" he asked me. "First Stevie. Now Mike. When are you going to find time for me?"

I said, "Mike only comes three nights a week. I'm free the other four. That's fair, isn't it?"

"No, it isn't," Howard said. "I want all the nights. Don't you understand, Peg? I want to marry you. I've been wanting to tell you that all along, but you never give me a chance."

HOWARD'S somewhat angry proposal caught me off guard and I couldn't answer him. I liked him. I liked being with him and talking to him and I enjoyed the evenings we spent together. But whether or not this was love, I didn't know. I kept thinking about Mike and Stevie and the things they wanted to know that I could teach them.

"Will you marry me?" Howard asked. "Say yes, Peg."

"I'll give you my answer at the end of the term," I said.

"I want it now," Howard insisted. "If you love me, you'll give it to me now."

"And if you love me, you'll wait," I said.

I kept on teaching and Howard went back to his farm work. The question hung unanswered between us. The fact that it was there bothered me. I didn't like being undecided about anything. I couldn't eat properly and I couldn't sleep. My agitation must have been pretty plain because Mike noticed it the very next time he came to class.

"You are not well?" he asked. "Perhaps I should not stay. You are working too hard."

"No," I said, "it isn't that, Mike. I have a personal problem, that's all. It's something I've got to work out."

"Oh," Mike said. His voice was gentle. "Perhaps I can guess. It is Howard Goodwin. I have seen how it is with him."

Mike took my hand. It was the first time he'd touched me.

"Peg," he said, "you are a very good teacher. But there is a time for heads and a time for hearts. Maybe now is your time for hearts."

He put his cap back on.

"I will not stay for class tonight," he said, and he was gone.

**M**IKE didn't come to classes the rest of the week and his words haunted me. A time for heads and a time for hearts. Suddenly, and for the first time, I found myself listening to my heart. When Howard came again, he had my answer.

"I can't marry you," I explained, "because I don't love you. My responsibilities are with Mike and Stevie and my class."

Howard looked at me strangely.

"This is it, then, Peg. I'm not the kind of guy to hang around waiting for you to change your mind."

"I know," I said. "But the answer is still the same."

I watched Howard Goodwin walk out of my life.

That was 13 years ago. Howard married another girl and is happy, I think. I've never regretted my own decision.

Tomorrow, you see, I'll be traveling to the city to attend Stevie's gradu-

ation. Mike will be sitting tall and proud beside me. We were married the same summer I sent Howard away. Sometimes, a woman's heart takes her where she's needed most.

Stevie has been studying journalism and Mike is proud. A boy from an illiterate family working with words. It's quite a triumph. But the triumph is really for Mike. Through his own

lack, he showed Stevie just how precious learning can be.

As my father used to say, "Ignorance isn't bliss unless you just don't know that you're ignorant." V



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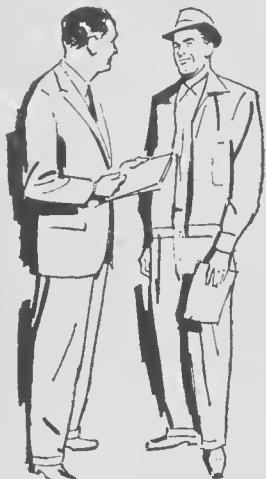
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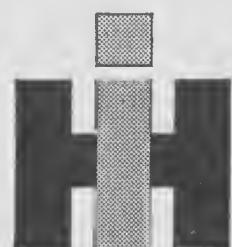
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# Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women

## The Quiet People

*The world is very full of quiet people  
Like little houses with no porch or  
steeple,*

*All looking just alike unless you go  
Inside the door and really get to know  
How clean and warm they are and  
filled with light*

*That shines out through their windows  
in the night.*

*The world is very full of little  
pleasures,*

*Too simple to be recognized as  
treasures*

*Except by quiet people seeking bread,  
Who joyously bring home a rose  
instead,*

*Who willingly forgo the quest of gold  
So long as they can have a hand to  
hold.*

*The world is very full of war and  
weeping;*

*But underneath it quiet folk are  
keeping*

*The fundamental things that we may  
need,*

*Like love and faith and light and fuel  
and seed*

*To sow the fields and mend the fires  
and master*

*The noisy ruthless demons of disaster.*

—DOROTHY P. ALBAUGH



## Thanksgiving . . .

by ELVA FLETCHER

OFTEN we look upon October as a melancholy month, perhaps because we're reluctant to accept summer's end and equally unwilling to think of winter's longer days. And yet October really isn't melancholy at all. It's the month that gave a party, when "the leaves by hundreds came, the ashes, oaks and maples, and those of every name."

October means thanksgiving for the crops that have been safely harvested, for fruits and vegetables stored away for winter use. It means joining with friends and neighbors in harvest services in church or school to give our special thanks for the season's blessings. For sportsmen, it may mean the thrill of stalking game; for young people, the fun of Halloween. Over all, there's the expectancy that Indian summer will come to spread its hazy glow and warmth over shorn fields and leaf-strewn groves and shelterbelts.

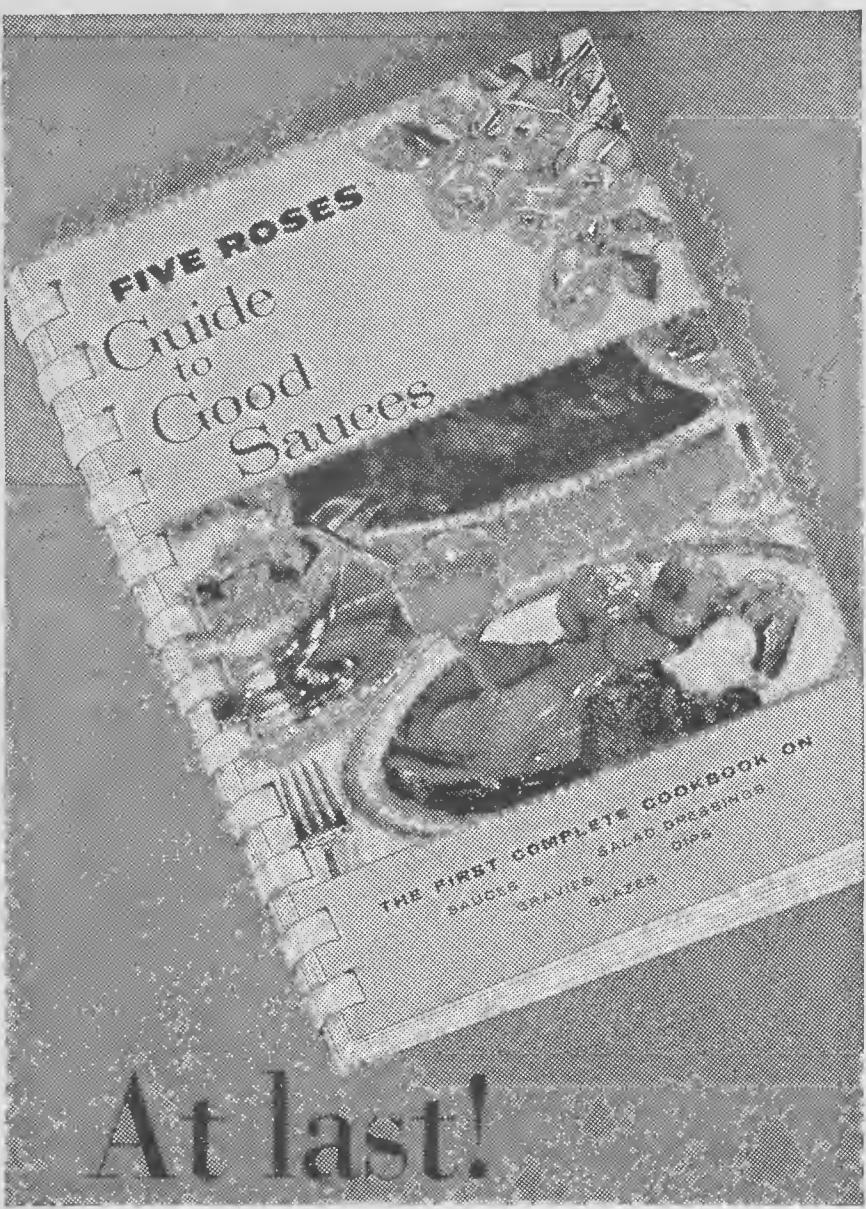
Thanksgiving was the mood I met when I visited Jo and Myron Verburg recently in their gracious farm home in the Sweet Grass hills district of southern Alberta. As Jo and I talked, I came to realize that perhaps we're

not always as thankful as we might be for the good things that are closest to us. Jo is.

For example, she's grateful for the loveliness of form and design she finds in seed pods. She's also appreciative of the symmetrical beauty revealed when the pine cones are crosscut to show their daisy-like appearance, of the graceful lines of weed stalks. Her thanks widen as she transforms these simple things into pleasing pictures.

And she's grateful for the opportunity she had to teach the young people who attended a one-month summer course in "quick crafts." "I did enjoy it," she said, "but I was thankful, too, to get back to the farm and to the quietness and peace of the house and garden." Now she's looking forward to the neighborly groups that will meet in their family room during the winter months to work on various handicrafts.

Perhaps this is why I came away from the Verburg farm with the thought that Thanksgiving, for Jo Verburg, lasts all year.



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# An Old Favorite

by GWEN LESLIE

OLD favorites are old favorites because we like them. They need not be always the same, for that suggests monotony. Ground beef has earned favor through the years as bun-wrapped hamburgers and as savory meatloaf. Give it a new lease on life with a pinch of variety and a dash of imagination. Here are some suggestions to start you off.

#### All-in-One Hamburgers

1/2 c. sliced onion	1 lb. lean ground beef
1/2 c. chopped green pepper	1/2 lb. (1 pt.) mushrooms, sliced
2 T. fat	1 1/2 tsp. salt
2 tins tomato sauce (about 2 cups)	Pepper
1/2 tsp. paprika	

Saute onion and green pepper in hot fat for about 15 minutes. Add ground beef and continue cooking until meat is browned. Pour off any excess fat.

Stir in remaining ingredients, cover and cook over low to medium heat until thickened, 20 to 25 minutes. If necessary, remove cover during last few minutes to speed up evaporation of liquid. Serve on plain or toasted hamburger buns. Makes 8 hamburgers.

This hamburger mixture may be made ahead of time and stored in the refrigerator or freezer until time to reheat. The flavor improves on standing.

#### Potato-Filled Meat Roll

2 c. dry hot mashed potatoes	2 T. chopped parsley
1/2 c. soft bread crumbs	1 1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 c. milk	1/4 tsp. pepper
1 1/2 lb. ground beef	3 T. cheddar cheese, grated
1/4 clove garlic, finely chopped	1/2 c. fine bread crumbs
2 eggs, slightly beaten	1 c. cheddar cheese, grated
2 T. onion, finely chopped	8-oz. can tomato sauce

Cook potatoes until tender, then mash well. Soak crumbs in milk until soft, then combine with meat, garlic, eggs, onion, parsley, salt, pepper and cheese. Sprinkle the dry bread crumbs on a sheet of waxed paper. Pat out the meat mixture on the paper into a rectangle 8" by 12". Spread with a layer of potato and sprinkle the cup of grated cheese over top. Lift edge of wax paper and carefully roll up mixture like a jelly roll. Press ends together to seal. Place in a

shallow baking pan 10" by 14". Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F for about 30 minutes. Pour tomato sauce over meat and continue to bake for 30 minutes.

#### Cheeseburger Pie

Soda Crackers (rolled to make 2 1/4 c. crumbs)	2 c. thinly sliced onion
1/4 c. softened butter	2 eggs, beaten
1 T. shortening	3/4 c. milk
1 lb. ground beef	1 1/2 tsp. salt
	1/4 lb. cheddar cheese, grated

Set aside 1/4 cup of the crumbs. Mix butter well into remaining 2 cups crumbs and turn into a 9" pie plate. Press crumb mixture firmly against bottom and sides of plate. (The easy way to shape crumbs is with an 8" pie plate.)

Saute onions in shortening until tender. Add ground beef and cook only until red disappears. Stir a little milk into beaten eggs; combine with rest of milk. Add salt and half the grated cheese. Heat, stirring constantly, until cheese melts. Pour over meat and onions in crumb crust. Combine reserved crumbs with remaining cheese and sprinkle over top of pie. Bake in a moderately slow oven (325°F) for 45 minutes or until a knife inserted comes out clean. Serve very hot to 4 or 6 persons.

#### Beef and Bacon Loaves

3 slices side bacon	1 tsp. salt
1 lb. minced lean beef	1/8 tsp. pepper
1 c. coarse bread crumbs	1 egg
1/4 c. finely chopped onion	1 tsp. prepared mustard
1 T. chopped parsley	1/2 tsp. Worcester-shire sauce
	1/2 c. milk

Grease 5 individual baking dishes. If none are available, use a single loaf pan.

Cut up bacon and fry until crisp. Drain on absorbent paper. Use a fork to break up minced beef in mixing bowl. Sprinkle bread crumbs, onion, parsley, salt, pepper and bacon over meat and mix lightly.

Beat egg slightly; stir in mustard, Worcestershire sauce and milk. Pour over meat mixture and combine gently. Divide into prepared dishes or pan, spooning mixture in loosely. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F allowing 45 minutes for individual dishes, 1 hour for a single pan.

Drain off any excess fat from loaves and turn out to serve. Pass brown mushroom gravy or tomato sauce. V





[Daykin photo]

**Noted artist A. Y. Jackson was invited to address the art instructors early in the season. Pictured listening are three of Mrs. Kauffman's assistants.**



[Guide photos]

**Their youthful drama counsellor had this cast of juniors try their lines again while they waited their turn for a dress rehearsal on the stage.**

## This farm hosts a Summer School for Fine Arts

by GWEN LESLIE

**T**HE summer months are busy ones for farm families. A 4-week summer school in drama and art make July especially busy at Strathmere Farm, 400 acres nestled in the Ottawa Valley, near North Gower, Ont.

Strathmere Farm is the home of Alex and Eleanor Sim and their 3 children: Heather 17, David 14 and Robert 12. It was for the Sim children that the summer activity program was started 4 years ago.

"The Strathmere school started sort of by chance," Eleanor Sim told The Country Guide. "We were looking for something for our own children, and while we were wondering what it should be, we met Bill Glen of the Ottawa Little Theatre. He didn't have a job for the summer, so he was free to work with the children. We assembled a total of 20 for a 2-week session. The idea caught on and the school has grown to this year's record enrolment of 85 students. We try to add something new each year, and some things just add themselves."

Begun by the Sims themselves, the school is now organized by a committee of parents working co-operatively, each providing the talents he has.

I asked the Sim children if the idea of the school had begun to pall after 4 years. Heather, no longer a student but one of 14 teenage counsellors, said: "Oh, no, it's better each year!"

**M**ONDAY through Friday mornings at 10, the two chartered buses pull into the gravelled driveway which curves around the rambling brick

farm home. Passengers tumble out in all directions. It's with marked reluctance that they take their seats again at 3 p.m.

The students form into study groups immediately after they arrive. The junior section, ages 8 and 9, spend the morning at art; while the intermediates, ranging in age from 10 to 13 years, devote the morning to drama. A whistle blown at 11:30 a.m. signals the beginning of a 2-hour break for recreation, swimming in the pool, and lunch which the children carry with them from home.

The recreation program is part of the overall planning. In the first days of the new season, the recreation time is spent in acquainting the children with the farm. Small groups, each led by a teenage counsellor, serve to foster a group spirit and speed the children's acquaintance with one another, as well. The program is creative. Beginning with exploratory expeditions around the 400-acre farm, the recreation groups progress to special projects. One group this year undertook to convert an unused chicken house into a museum to house the treasures they had found on their early expeditions. Shelves were arranged for the various types of fungus, for a deserted bird's nest, for pigeons' eggs and a turtle egg, for a horse jawbone, and the leaves and flowers which members of the group had carefully pressed. Another recreation group made stilts (Please turn to page 66)



**Eleanor Sim, Heather, David and Robert feel the Strathmere school just gets better every year.**



**The parents' committee pitches in where help is needed. Two members helped Alex Sim (center) build a stone retaining wall beside the pool.**

[Daykin photo]



**The plays are presented from this outdoor stage built up against one side of a machinery shed.**

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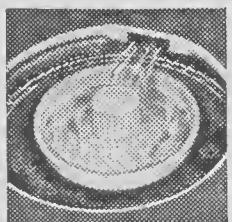


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and learned to walk on them. Folk dance instruction was a highlight of the final week's recreation program.

One youthful counsellor was in sole charge of the swimming pool, a popular spot during the recreation break. Swim suits and sports clothes were the costume of the day; suntans were evidence of the month's pleasant weather. Good weather is important since much of the school program is pursued out of doors.

At 1:30 p.m. the study groups gather again with the instructors. The junior group spent the next hour and a half play-reading and rehearsing; the intermediates at art. This year, for the first time, the school was able to accommodate several advanced students who spent their full time in art study. The senior age group studied only drama.

**T**HE art instruction was directed by Mrs. Irvine Kauffman, a lecturer at Ottawa's National Gallery in the winter months. The use of a vacant schoolhouse, just over the crest of the hill at the farm gates, is provided by the North Gower school board to house the art instruction. Mrs. Kauffman's previous teaching experience had to be adapted to the freedom of the Strathmere program. She devoted half an hour, morning and afternoon, to lecture discussions of art principles, then took advantage of the school's natural setting to illustrate these principles. The students were divided into small groups to foray into the farm fields and woods. Four assistants worked with Mrs. Kauffman, leading the groups in their sketching expeditions.

The art instructors try to teach the basic principles and techniques for the first 3 weeks, and to better the students' use of these in the final week. The young artists worked with a variety of materials, all provided by the school. An exhibit of their work coincided with the plays presented Thursday evenings in the third and fourth weeks of the school session.

Julia Murphy of the Montreal Repertory Theatre took charge of the drama instruction this year. Her goal was to teach the fundamentals of acting. "We just build on what the children individually have, which is considerable natural ability," she told me.

The plays are chosen, adapted, directed and produced by the teenage drama counsellors, many of them former students at the Strathmere school. Capably, firmly but sympathetically, they build productions with the seasoned air of old hands in the theatre. There are lines to be learned, and it's not unusual to see young performers poring over them in the recreation period, quite unaware of the fun-time enthusiasm all around them.

The plays are performed on a stage built against one side of a machinery shed. The machinery is turned out during July and the shed provides dressing rooms. The theater audience sits in a grassy area which serves in other months as Heather's riding ring.

Art instructor Jane Kauffman supervised the designing of costumes and stage sets and she and her staff helped in their construction. Much of this work was done by the art students, although some, by special request, was done by the drama group which required it.

**T**HE rapid growth of the Strathmere school has prompted development on the farm too. Because of the school, the pole barn machinery shed was built ahead of the farm plan. The swimming pool was added this year because of the school. No one forgets that this is a summer theater on a farm. Last year the steers and one horse broke out during a performance and wandered among the cars, parked in one of the pastures for the evening.

Vital, sun-bronzed Eleanor Sim thoroughly enjoys her busy July, as hostess, co-ordinator, and trouble shooter for the school program. She spends the other months as a busy farmerette engrossed in the farm routine, because her husband Alex is employed in Ottawa. Alex is the idea man for the school and timed this year's holidays for the first 2 weeks of the session.

Strathmere farm is a real business, employing 3 men to tend the field crops, 2,000 laying birds and 100 head of beef cattle. As farm-manager-on-the-spot, mother of three active children, and a community-minded W.I. member, Eleanor leads a busy life all year round!

The Strathmere School of the Arts' audience is largely composed of the performers' parents and relatives. As is so often true, those nearest to places and events of interest are least likely to take advantage of their availability. The Strathmere school has brought the theater arts to North Gower. But North Gower is not even peering over its collective fences. Few of the local children attend the school and the opportunities it provides are lost to them.

One parent, farming nearby, said his youngster attended for 1 year and found she felt "different" from the city-dwelling students. What difference she feels can only be aggravated by postponing contact with people possessing another background of experience.

Poise, grace and impressive vocabularies seemed evidence of benefits to the young students nearing completion of the summer course—attribute that will serve them well in their life time.

## A Novel Cornice



This unusual and attractive cornice will hide indirect fluorescent lighting in the basement recreation room of one of the Gallelli homes near Calgary. It is made of the same knotty pine paneling used to finish the basement walls.



Wool oddments can easily and quickly be knitted into pretty dolls' clothes.

## Pretty and Presentable

by BEATRICE J. LATIMER

**S**IMPLE doll clothes can be quickly made from the scraps of fabric, leftover wool and trimmings that gather in most homes. They could be your contribution to the church bazaar, or a gift for a daughter, whose very special doll is in need of clothes. They might be a new outfit for a doll being made ready to pass along to a needy child. By following some simple rules, you can quickly make the pretty outfits shown elsewhere on this page.

Don't be deceived into thinking dolls wear tiny garments. A generous size is more desirable than a perfect fit so a little girl can dress and undress her doll easily.

Sleeve openings should be large, without tight cuffs. Make sleeves short and wide by adding extra stitches to the bodice when knitting, or an extra width of material when sewing. Before you begin, examine the doll's fingers. Many of them spread out and so need an even wider sleeve.

Let dresses open down the back, from neck to below the hips. Buttons and hooks should be large enough that little fingers can manipulate them. Bright, gay colors are preferable to easily soiled pastels. Mix-and-match colors permit parts of outfits to be interchanged.

Garments should be simple. Fussy outfits take longer to make and are a chore to iron. With knitted garments, slips can be eliminated. With fabric dresses, a half slip stitched to the waist of the dress makes it hang properly.

Panties can be simple briefs, generous in size and elasticized at the waist. Simple bootees in dark colors (knitted or made from heavy materials), make fine shoes and should tie at the ankle. Headpieces are attractive and take less time to make than hats. Allow for ties to fasten them on because dolls are rarely carried in an upright position.

A large square of novelty flannel-ette makes an excellent doll blanket. And it's easy to make a matching pillow slip.

### If You Sew:

Since dolls vary greatly in body measurements and height, you may find it simpler to make your own pattern than to adjust a commercial one.

faced. Machine stitching is desirable but hand sewing is adequate if stitches are small and close together. Thread in contrasting color is often decorative.

Fascinating headpieces can be made with odds and ends of buttons, fur, jewelry, flowers, feathers, ribbons. Head squares and sheer head scarves are pretty, too.

Belts are rarely necessary, but when one is desired, a shoe lace, bias tape or similar trim is effective. Attach to the dress.

### If You Knit:

As in fabric dresses, avoid pastel shades. However, if the basic color is dark, trim it with bright colored wool. Narrow strips can be knitted in, gay edgings crocheted. Pretty colors are as effective as fancy stitches.

The simple boat neckline eliminates shaping. Instead of hats, knit ear muffs, headwarmers, snuggle caps, headbands. All of them can be made without a pattern. Simple garter stitch (plain knitting) and stocking stitch (knit across row, purl back) are both effective. Use about size No. 10 needles and knit a swatch to find out how many stitches you knit per inch. Then, when you measure your doll, you will know exactly how many stitches you require.

Teddy bear outfits are knitted rectangles, stitched along the shoulder and underarm. The back is hooked to the front between the legs to make a romper.

Of the knitted outfits pictured, you'll find that the one worn by the doll seated second from left can be easily adjusted.

This doll measures 10 inches around the waist. At 8 stitches per inch, this means 80 stitches. An additional 40 stitches are required for skirt fullness and so you cast on 120 stitches. For a skirt with more fullness, double the number of waist stitches.

If you are using 120 stitches, knit garter stitch for 6 rows. Change color and knit stocking stitch until work

First, measure your doll carefully and accurately, then build the pattern to these measurements. Keep in mind the fact that fabric dresses won't stretch as knitted ones will.

Put a measuring tape around the doll at its widest point above the hips (waist, chest and shoulder). To this measurement add 1½ inches (¼ inch each for side seams, 1 inch for easy fitting). Measure around the doll's arm at the armpit, usually the widest point of the arm. Add another 2 inches (¼ inch each for shoulder and underarm seams, 1½ inches for ease in dressing the doll). With these measurements make a paper pattern from the waist up. Then add a skirt—gathered, gored, pleated, or one with unpressed pleats.

The simplest dress of all is the straight one. There's a model in the lower left-hand corner of the picture showing dolls' fabric dresses. It is made from two pieces (like a short nightgown) and requires a sash.

Back openings, necklines and sleeves can be narrowly hemmed or



Here are a few of the many doll outfits you can make from fabric remnants.



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measures 5 inches from beginning or reaches the desired skirt length. Change color and decrease for waist. Knit 2 st. together, knit 2 st., knit 2 st. together, knit 2 st., continuing in this manner across the row to the last 2 st. Knit these last 2 st. together. You should have 89 stitches. Knit 1 inch in stocking stitch. Break wool.

Put first 22 st. and the last 22 st. on spare needles (for the back of the dress). Work in garter stitch on center 45 stitches (front of dress), cast on 8 stitches beginning next 2 rows for sleeves. Continue in garter stitch for 2½ inches. Cast off loosely.

Right and left are worked separately. Cast on 8 stitches at sleeve edge, working across 30 stitches for 2½ inches. Sew shoulder and underarm

seams. Join back pieces, beginning at bottom edge. Sew up about 4½ inches. Stitch on 2 fasteners. Press.

#### Bootees:

Cast on 25 stitches. Knit 2 rows basic color, then 2 rows trim color. Change to basic color and knit 21 rows (25 rows in all). Next row: Knit 1 st., knit 2 st. together, continue in this manner across row. Next row: Knit. Next row: Knit 2 st. together, continue in this manner across row. Next row: Knit 2 st. together, continue in this manner across row. Draw thread through remaining stitches. Sew up the back. Make 10-inch chain and thread through bootees below trim color. Knit second bootee to match. ✓

## *The Countrywoman*

### Is She Safe?

A LARGE number of farm children are exposed to disease every day at every meal. The number is shocking. The remedy is simple.

A farm home survey in Ontario reveals that 80 per cent of the farm families there drink raw milk. The dangers of drinking raw milk have been known for a long time. In fact, it was the death of her child from drinking raw milk that prompted Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless to crusade for women's institutes 63 years ago. Today the hazard of infection is recognized by laws which require that all milk for sale be pasteurized.

It is not enough that the family milk cow has been TB tested, and found free from brucellosis which can be transmitted to man as undulant fever. Cows, treated and pronounced well, still may carry other germs in their systems for a long time and these are shed from their bodies in the milk. The only way of destroying them is by pasteurization.

Home pasteurization is easy with simple equipment. Two gallons of milk can be made safe in less than half an hour. An aluminum model, tested in the dairy department at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, met the standards of commercial pasteurizers. Its cost, about \$36, cannot be measured in terms of health; but one illness might buy several.

While we cannot be forced to protect our health, occasionally we're frightened into taking precautions. Yet it's foolhardy to wait for illness, or even death, to tell us what needs to be done.

\* \* \*

WITH the end of the growing season, groups in rural communities look toward another winter's program. It's a good time to remember the old axiom that we get out of any activity or group only what we put into it. What we give of ourselves, we get back in richer measure.

A new friend whom I met at the national convention for home economists suggested to me that this rule has a special meaning for our changing farm communities. She had worked for 10 years as a district home economist



and now lives on a farm. She has seen the changes taking place in communities she knows well.

For example, farm people more frequently go out of their immediate area for an increasing number of activities. Families go into town for church services, for books from the library, to curl and skate and cheer the local hockey team. Farm children go to larger schools in town. In other words, horizons are broadening for farm people.

Good roads and convenient transportation make travel easy. But when you set off, do take your whole self and be prepared to contribute something of yourself. You, your family and your home will be the better for it.—G.L. ✓

### Knitted Lace Mat

#### Correction

We regret the inconvenience caused by two errors in the early copies of handicraft Leaflet No. K-7517. Please make the following corrections on your instruction sheet:

3rd Row: \*yfd, K1; repeat from \* to end.

65th Row: \* yrn twice, sl 1, K1, pss0, yrn twice, sl 1, K1, pss0, K3, yfd, K3, yfd, K1, yfd 3, yfd 3, K2tog; repeat from \* to end. (384 sts.) ✓

# One Yard Line



No. 9497. Made from 1 yd. of 54" fabric, this sheath skirt features a front fastening with a stitched flange tuck in center front and back. Junior 23½, 24½; Miss sizes 25, 26, 28; 40¢.

No. 9439. The overblouse and skirt for this trim outfit can each be made from 1 yd. of 54" fabric. Junior sizes 11, 13; Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16. Price 50¢.

No. 9475. Blouse and skirt, each from 1 yd. of 54" fabric. Blouse features unmounted ¾ sleeves and drawstring waist. Miss sizes 10, 12, 14, 16; 50¢.



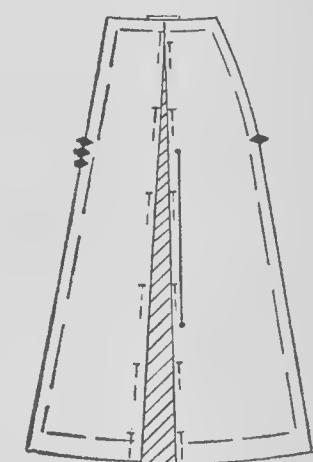
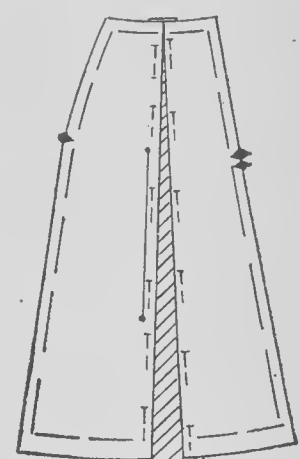
No. 9478. Like all the patterns shown here, this one is quick 'n easy. It features a back fastening above 3 kick pleats. Junior 23½, 24½; Miss 25, 26, 28. Price 40¢.



## Clip and Save Sewing Hints

### Adjustment for Large Hips

Slash front and back sections of the pattern from lower edge to waistline. Spread the required amount at the hip of both sections, as shown. Pin pattern to paper to hold spread in position.



### Pressing Pleats

Your hemline will hang better if you do not press the pleats until the hem is turned up. Leave basting to within 5 inches of bottom, letting the rest of the skirt hang free while hemming. After hem is stitched, baste to bottom. Press. Remove basting. Press again.



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## Young People

*Letters bring learning to Lone Guides*

# Guiding by Mail

**M**OST of us enjoy receiving letters; and perhaps most of us aren't quite so willing to write them as we are to receive them. But Canada's Lone Guides meet one another and study for their Guide tests by letter.

Maureen Horseman, of Indian Head, Sask., is a Lone Guide and an enthusiastic one. She's already passed her Tenderfoot test. This summer, having been at the Guide camp at Lebret, she's become even more enthusiastic. Now she's busy working for other badges.

Maureen is one of five girls who make up a company. Their captain, Mrs. Ben Lemon, of Regina, was a Lone Guide herself when she lived on the farm. The other four girls live in different parts of Saskatchewan: Nancy Ann Earl lives at Oxbow; Christine Berryman and Marian Mills at Corning, and Wendy Heffervan at Birch Hills.

These girls carry on the same program as Girl Guides in cities and towns; but they do it through a Company Letter which travels among them.

Maureen, like many other Lones, lives on a farm. And while she has five brothers for company — Greig, Doug, Jack, Russell and Scott — she likes the company of girls even if it's only by letter. "Brothers are all right," she says, "but it's good to talk with girls once in a while."

Camp time, according to Maureen, is fun, and she wants to go again next year. "What did I like best? Well, it was all fun, but I especially liked meeting the girls and singing around the camp fire at night." One of her new friends came home with her for a few days when camp time was over.

Maureen goes to school about a mile from home. Sometimes she gets

a ride; once in a while she walks. Often she rides her own horse, Rusty. In her home time, there's studying to be done, or music to be practised. This year she passed her Grade 6 piano exams. She likes to write poetry about the things she sees outdoors and recently she started a special book for her best poems. And, of course, there are always the chores around home to be done as a part of her Guide promise.

**W**HAT is a Lone Guide? They are girls whose families live in out-of-the-way places or communities where there are no Guide companies, or on farms, who cannot conveniently join a regular company. There are several hundred Lone Guides in Canada. Maureen, of course, belongs to one of the two companies in Saskatchewan. There's also a patrol in southern Alberta's beautiful Waterton Park district, and several Lone Guides in the faraway Yukon. Manitoba has Lone Guides; as does Ontario.

Like other Guides, the girls study for a series of tests that teach them useful things. Many of these tests take them outdoors and train them to identify animal tracks, wild flowers and birds. Guides make pledges similar to those of 4-H club members. They promise to do their duty, to help other people at all times and to obey Guide laws.

If you really want to make new friends, or learn more about the outdoors, or if you enjoy letters, you may want to become a Lone Guide. If you do, why don't you write to the Provincial Lone Commissioner for the Canadian Girl Guides in your province, or to the Canadian Council, Girl Guides Association, 125 Yorkville Ave., Toronto 5, Ont.—E.F. ✓



*Here's Maureen Horseman, of Indian Head, Sask. She's made new friends and acquired new learning since she became one of Saskatchewan's Lone Guides.*

# The Country Boy and Girl

## The Little Owl Who Would Not Give a Hoot

by EVELYN WITTER

**I**T was Halloween. The Owl family, who lived deep in the old pine tree, was unhappy. It was all because Blinky, the baby owl, would not give a hoot.

"Just what is the trouble?" asked wise Father Owl.

"It's Blinky," Mother Owl sighed. She nodded toward Blinky, who was sitting quietly between them. He blinked his big, staring eyes toward the moon, watching it rise high in the late October sky.

"He doesn't give a hoot about anything," Mother Owl went on. "Here it is Halloween, when every true owl hoots his head off, and our baby doesn't even make the slightest sound!"

Blinky listened to it all. In his little owly heart he really wanted to hoot, but never in his young life had he ever been able to find a voice to hoot with. This made him sad. Big tears gathered in his eyes, making them shine like two big mirrors.

Wise Father Owl watched his son, and thought: "I must help my son!" Then he said: "I'll give him something to help him find his voice. I'll do something dangerous. Then he can hoot with the best of us."

With these words, Father Owl started to climb to the top of the old pine tree. He climbed bravely up, up, up, until he reached the topmost branch.

**B**LINKY watched. How he wished his father would not take dangerous chances like that! He wanted to call out, but no sound came.

Father Owl stopped climbing for a second. He looked down to see how his son was feeling about the climbing. He saw Blinky looking up, his beak closed in silence.

Father Owl went on climbing until he got to the very top of the tree. He waited there, listening for his son's voice. "Not scared enough yet," he said again.

Father Owl's claws grabbed the branch tighter as he got ready for his next exciting try. He knew the move was dangerous. But he loved Blinky so much he was willing to try anything that would help him.

Then Blinky saw his father twirling round and round the branch in the fastest somersault he had ever seen. He wanted to cry out, "Stop, Father! You might fall." When he almost felt a gurgle of a sound forming in his throat, he began thinking how smart his father was. Why, everyone called him Wise Owl. His father was too wise to do anything that was too dangerous. Wise Owl knew how to do everything well. Blinky sat quietly then, feeling no harm could come to his father.

Wise Owl, completely exhausted, finally gave up. He climbed down sadly. It was no use, he decided.

Nothing he could do would scare Blinky into talking. But he kept hoping, and hoping. "My son—my dear son," he sighed.

**T**HIS moon was high in the sky now. It was big, yellow and bright. The Owl family sat sadly in the old pine tree. First Mother, then Blinky, and then Wise Owl. Since this was Blinky's first Halloween, he was a tiny bit scared. He did not know what to expect. He huddled very close between his sad parents.

Then things began to happen. Under the old pine tree came three figures, all dressed in white. They were covered from their heads to their feet.

They stayed close together, stooping over something round and Blinky heard them say, "We'll scare the other kids with this jack-o'-lantern when they come by on the way to the party." The three figures shook with laughter as they raced away.

They left the jack-o'-lantern in plain sight. It was a terrible looking thing, with a big-toothed grin and flickering flames lighting its eyes from the candle inside.

Blinky, who had never seen such a sight in his life, was so surprised that he almost fell from his perch. His little owly heart pounded and his watery eyes got shinier and shinier. He was so scared!

All of a sudden it seemed that his heart had jumped right into his throat and pushed out a big, long sound. "Who-o-o-o!" It came out loud and clear in the frosty air.

Mother Owl and Wise Owl were so happy they let out a big, round, "Who-o-o-o" too. And that Halloween night those three owls hooted the biggest and best hoots in the woods. ✓

### Samson Slew One

by EDNA WELLS

If you put on your thinking caps, you will find the answers to the following end in "lion." How quickly can you give the correct answers?

1. A wild flower.
2. Division of soldiers.
3. A bright color.
4. An uprising.
5. Old fashioned dance.
6. A park building.
7. Uncoined gold or silver.
8. Ten hundred thousand.

#### Answers:

1. Damselflion	5. Cottillion	4. Rebellelion	8. Million
2. Battallion	6. Pavillion	3. Vermillion	7. Bullion

#### Shadow

*I have a little shadow,  
He follows me indeed.  
He goes everywhere I do—  
At the same time and speed.*

—CAROL POPOWICH, age 11,  
Yorkton, Sask.

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## NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC toast-r-oven

Now, with one trim, all-automatic unit, G-E gives you every kind of toasting convenience. The new General Electric Toast-R-Oven handles *all* toasting jobs to perfection — bread, sandwiches, canapes, muffins — and serves as a "keep hot" oven for toasted things too!

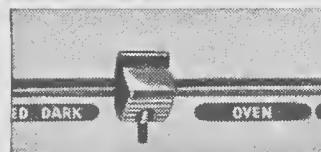
Upper section consists of an automatic pop-up toaster for regular toast. Below is a pull-out toasting drawer for all those delicious toasted specialties you can't brown in a regular toaster. Automatic temperature control assures perfect results every time — no guesswork. Attractive modern design. Sparkling chrome finish wipes bright at a touch. Oven drawer slides out for easy washing. See the new G-E Toast-R-Oven at your dealer's soon!



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TO START toasting in either toaster or "oven" press button down. (Same button lowers bread in pop-up section.)

**GE** **toast-r-oven**

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## What's Happening

(Continued from page 8)

transportation of persons and goods due to developing use of the automobile, the truck and the airplane, and to a lesser extent the pipeline. They include and are made more difficult by the competitive nature of the railway service, by the competition between private and public ownership in railway service, and by the geographic nature of the country through which the railways must operate.

"If an excuse has to be provided for financial relief to the railways," the submission stated, "or a label pinned on such a contribution, these might with equal or greater appropriateness be found elsewhere than the railways advocate. Each great geographic area in which the railways operate creates some difficulty.

"It is not our purpose to say that the railways need assistance. Nor is it our purpose to suggest that, if they do, such assistance should be labelled as part of the defence budget; nor do

we suggest that the blame should be laid upon those who continue to travel as railway passengers, or upon those who live in one area or another of Canada. We do not seek a scapegoat on whose head to lay all the difficulties of the railways. We simply protest against selecting the western grain traffic as such a scapegoat."

Among other points stressed in the brief were these:

- The United Grain Growers challenged figures put before the Commission by the railways purporting to show the cost of moving grain, and how the cost is considerably higher than the revenues derived therefrom. It claimed that the cost figures should neither be accepted by the Commission, nor, in fact, is it possible to arrive at figures which would accomplish that purpose.

- The statutory grain rates have served and continue to serve an important and essential national purpose. They were not established nor have they been maintained for the purpose of giving one set of individuals benefits denied to others or at the cost of others. They were designed and maintained for a national purpose, for the benefit of the whole country; that purpose was to bring into being and to maintain in the Prairies a great industry of growing grain for export. Without such rates, and without a guarantee of their continuance, the industry could not have made the vast contribution it has made and continues to make to the national welfare and to the general economy of Canada.

- If the overall railway problems are such as to require financial assistance, a much better approach than the kind of subsidy proposed or presently in effect, would be to remove the burden of taxation which now rests upon those who pay freight charges through the incidence of the income tax nominally imposed on the railways, but, in fact, resting upon railway customers. ✓

### END STOCKYARD TESTS

Restrictions on the movement of feeder cattle from stockyards in Western Canada have been eased, the Canada Department of Agriculture has announced. In future, these cattle will not be submitted to a tuberculin test.

This action is possible due to the progress made in the Department's tuberculosis eradication program. At present, Canada's entire cattle population has been tested with the exception of two small areas, one located in the Peace River District of Northern Alberta and the other in Newfoundland. It is hoped to complete testing within a year. ✓

### SASKATCHEWAN APPOINTS CROP INSURANCE BOARD

Progress in the development of a crop insurance program for Saskatchewan farmers was indicated recently with the appointment of a six-member Crop Insurance Board to carry out and administer the Crop Insurance Act. Agriculture Minister Nollet has an-

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nounced that Prof. P. J. Thair, Farm Management Department, College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, would serve as Board chairman. The Board will gather the necessary data and fix premium rates. Any area in the province is eligible except those in which the premium would have to exceed 15 per cent of the coverage offered.

Before the Board can determine the feasibility of crop insurance in any area, a study must be requested by a petition from at least 25 per cent of the ratepayers in that municipality. If 25 per cent of the eligible persons are willing to sign crop insurance contracts, the Board could then establish insurance coverage in the area.

The Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Act was passed in April of this year to take advantage of the Federal Government's new, joint, cost-sharing legislation in this field. V

#### HOG PRODUCERS TO BUILD PACKING HOUSES

The Ontario Hog Producers Association has applied to the provincial government for a co-operative charter to open producer-owned packing houses. The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Hog Producers Co-operative by President Charles McInnis. It is anticipated that the charter will be issued within the next few weeks, and that the first co-operative packing house will be in operation inside of 2 years time. Mr. McInnes said the co-operatives will handle cattle and lambs as well as hogs, and will equip their plants with the most modern machinery available.

Earlier in the year the Association was considering the establishment of hog slaughtering houses. However, the Association now believes such houses would not achieve its objectives. V



Hi FOLKS:

*Take my advice, if you're looking for somebody to give you a hand around the farm don't hire an "expert" — especially a machinery expert. That's one of those fellas who's never satisfied with the way a thing is running, but have to be tinkering with it all the time.*

An "expert" is psychic when it comes to machinery. Not only can he tell when something's wrong, but even when it MIGHT go wrong. He keeps busy as a beaver, but somehow he never quite gets around to doing any farm work. Worse still, while he's on the place, the machines don't get anything done either.

*During the summer I was in to the employment office to see if I could find somebody to help me with the haying.*

*"You know how to run a baler?" I asked a bright-looking youngster who was hanging about.*

*"Do I know how to run a baler?" he said enthusiastically. "As a matter of fact, I'm taking a correspondence course in farm machines right now!"*

*At that point I should've high-tailed out of there, and not stopped running 'till I got home. Hire anybody who's taking a course and you're just asking to have your farm turned into a test*

*lab. But being innocent of such things, I hired him on the spot.*

*On the way home, I was really impressed when he kept listening to the truck's engine and shaking his head.*

*"Don't know what it is," he said, "but there's something there that ain't just right. Tonight I'll give 'er a bit of a tune up."*

I nodded my head happily. This boy sure was keen!

*At the end of two days, though, I didn't care if I ever saw an "expert" again. The hay baler had only done about a dozen turns around the field, and our would-be mechanic was starting to eye my faithful old tractor with that eager gleam in his eye.*

*"She doesn't idle properly," he told*

*me. "I think maybe I can do something about that."*

*"I don't want it to idle, I want it to WORK!" I snarled. "And it might be a good idea if you did a little of the same!"*

*I would've sacked him on the spot only he still had my truck apart, so I couldn't drive him back to town.*

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

#### ORAL VACCINE ATTACKS **BRONCHIAL ASTHMA** THOUSANDS FIND RELIEF...

A vaccine that is swallowed like an ordinary medicine is credited by sufferers all over the world with the relief of bronchial asthma, sinus and nasal catarrh. The vaccine, known as Lantigen 'B', is taken a few drops at a time in water. Once absorbed by the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth, throat and intestines, it stimulates the production of "anti-bodies", which attack and destroy the germs and build up the body's resistance.

**Benefits Young and Old**  
Taken regularly, Lantigen 'B' frees breathing, removes stuffy headaches, relieves congestion. The vaccine is safe even for young people, invalids and the aged, and does not produce harmful after-effects or interfere with other treatments. It is simple and pleasant to take. Recent medical announcements have indicated it is much more convenient in every way to swallow a vaccine than to have it injected.

**Grateful Users Testify**  
Says Wm. Wilkinson of Liverpool: "Three years ago I contracted chronic bronchitis and treatment did not seem to have any effect on me. I decided to try Lantigen 'B'. After the first week's treatment I found to my amazement a wonderful improvement in my general condition." Ask your druggist today for Lantigen 'B' or send for further information by returning the coupon below.

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#### THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG



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So you sift just once, before measuring, for cakes and pastries...

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How do you improve a flour that's already as good as flour can be? You don't change a single thing about it. You just do one more thing to it: SIFT IT. And that's what Robin Hood are doing. This marvellous All-Purpose Flour . . . the good flour good cooks put their faith in . . . is SIFTED FOR YOU, right at the mill. Now read how Robin Hood "Pre-Sifted" Flour can make your baking easier, better, and more enjoyable than ever before!

**PRE-SIFTED!** What a time and trouble-saver! For wonderful yeast-breads in the fastest time, just measure Robin Hood "Pre-Sifted" Flour straight from the bag—with messy bothersome sifting!

**THOROUGHLY TESTED!** Thousands of women in different parts of Canada tested this new approach for Robin Hood. They did so in their own kitchens, using their own bread-recipes. All agreed it was the easiest, quickest way to bake they'd ever tried!

**BETTER BAKING RESULTS!** "Better results" . . .

that's what our testers told us over and over again. Yeast breads—breads, buns, rolls—were finer-textured, more tender. Loaves were crustier, browned more evenly. Some folks claimed they had higher-rising dough than ever before!

**HOW TO SAVE TIME THE NEW ROBIN HOOD "PRE-SIFTED" WAY!** Use your present yeast-dough recipes . . . only use *less flour*, as shown in the Measurement Table printed here.

**CAKES AND PASTRIES: SIFT JUST ONCE BEFORE MEASURING!** For all your recipes not using yeast, *sift flour just once before measuring*. Then blend-sift measured flour with other dry ingredients, according to your recipe.

**SAME FINE FLOUR AS ALWAYS!** Nothing is changed about Robin Hood All-Purpose Flour . . . it is the same fine flour you have always used and trusted.

Even the bag you see on the grocery shelf looks just the same as ever—but *the flour inside has been "Pre-Sifted"* to save you time and trouble. Enjoy the easiest, best baking ever with Robin Hood "Pre-Sifted" Flour. Its fine *unchanging* texture is your guarantee of perfect baking.

#### FLOUR MEASUREMENT TABLE For Bread and Yeast Dough Recipes

Robin Hood "Pre-Sifted" Flour measures more compactly. As a result, *you need less of it*. So for yeast recipes calling for sifted flour, just measure Robin Hood Flour as it comes from the bag, according to this table:

Robin Hood "Pre-Sifted" Flour	Sifted Flour
Use 1 3/4 cups in place of . . .	2 cups
2 1/4 . . . . .	3
3 1/2 . . . . .	4
4 1/2 . . . . .	5
5 1/2 . . . . .	6
6 1/3 . . . . .	7
7 1/4 . . . . .	8
8 . . . . .	9
9 . . . . .	10
10 . . . . .	11
10 1/4 . . . . .	12
14 1/2 . . . . .	16
18 . . . . .	20
21 1/2 . . . . .	24

DO NOT USE THE MEASUREMENT TABLE FOR CAKES AND PASTRIES